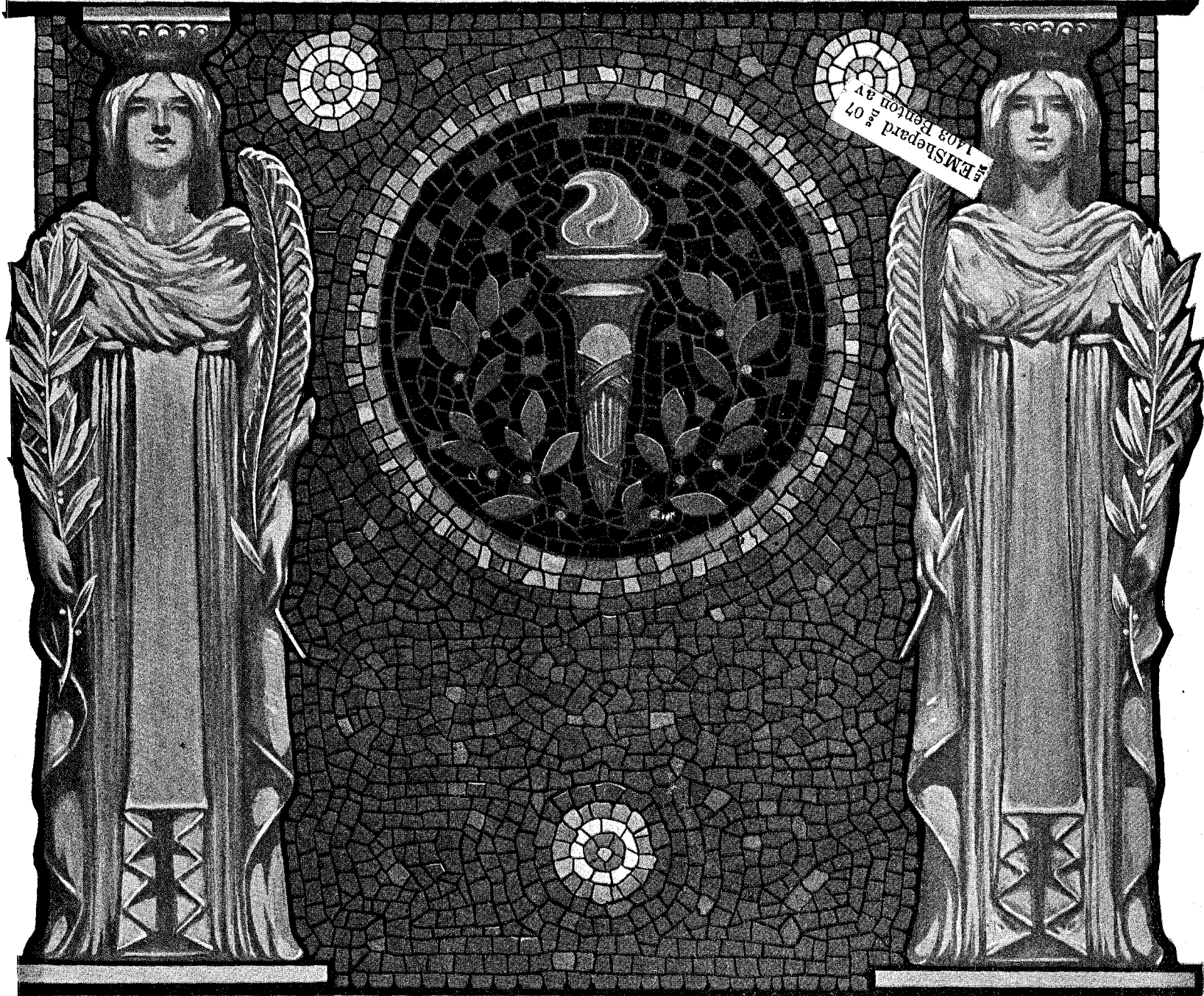


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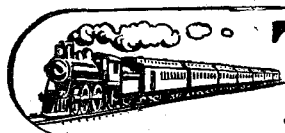
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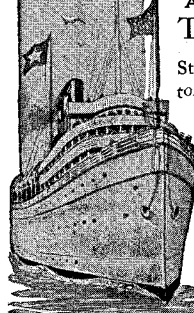
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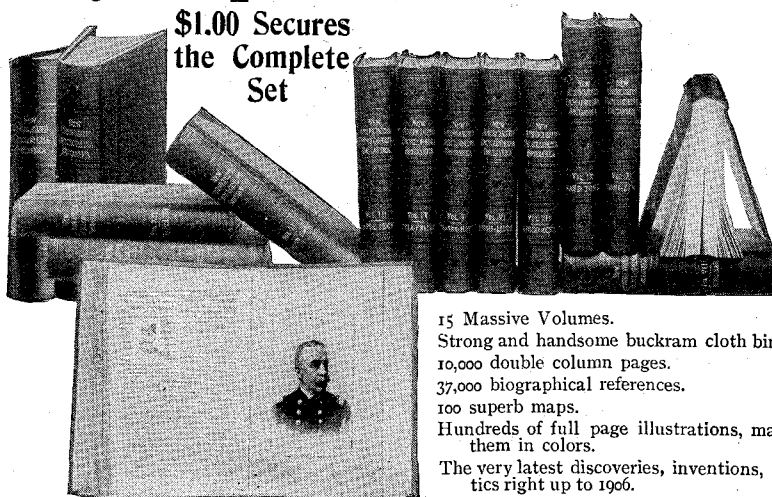
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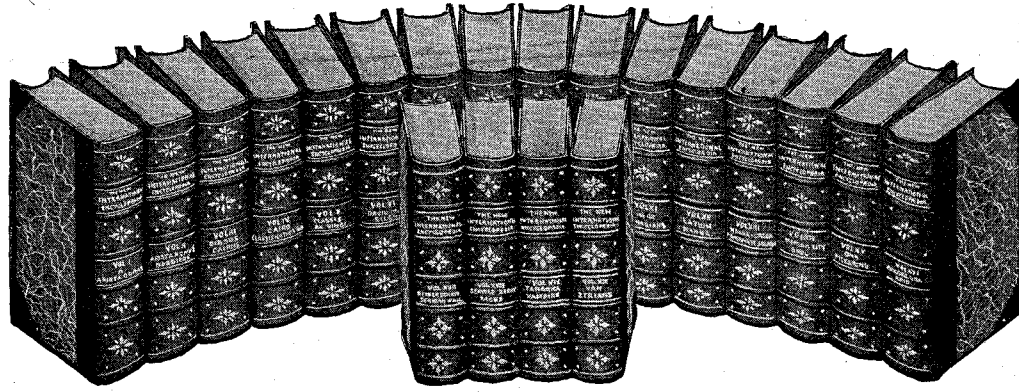
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VOL. XXXIV., No. 26

NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1907

WHOLE NUMBER, 897

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES—The index of Vol. XXXIV. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 25, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send requests accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

CONSCIENCE MONEY FOR CHINA

AS if it were not enough to astonish the old-school diplomats of Europe by giving Cuba independence when we might have done otherwise, Secretary Root "is likely to produce consternation among the united Powers," one Washington correspondent remarks, by his intimation that our Government will relinquish to China most of the indemnity awarded us as damages for the Boxer outbreak in 1901. The power to forgive China this debt rests with Congress, but the American press take it for granted that Congress will carry out the Administration's wish. It is evident from the various accounts that the editorial writers around the country have been executing some remarkable mathematical feats in trying to figure out just how much China gains by our clemency.

We were awarded \$24,000,000, in round numbers, on September 7, 1901, to be paid in forty years, with interest at 4 per cent. In the six years since then China has paid \$6,000,000, and Mr. Root recommends that when \$8,000,000 more has been paid, the rest of the debt be canceled, as the \$14,000,000 will cover our loss, with interest. The problem is, How much are we giving China? The editorial mathematicians reckon the sum variously up to \$55,000,000, while the New York *Tribune's* writer, lightly brushing aside the entire question of interest as irrelevant and bothersome, brings it down to \$13,000,000. An expert accountant to whom we submitted the problem points out, however, that China's payments of \$1,000,000 a year have scarcely more than covered the interest, so that we are virtually forgiving China the entire debt. At the rate China has been paying, it would take several hundred years, and several hundred million dollars, to wipe it out.

There is a keen suspicion that the claims of the other Powers were even more exaggerated than our own, and our papers imagine the statesmen of Europe reading of our action with gasps of dismay. Russia's claim on China is \$87,500,000, Germany's is \$60,000,000, France's \$56,000,000, Britain's \$24,000,000, and so on down the line. As the New York *Evening Sun* remarks with satisfaction:

"Our friends, the great Powers of Europe, will be hurt, shocked, and irritated by the pleasant piece of intelligence communicated by Secretary Root to Sir Chentung Liang Cheng on the eve of that diplomat's departure for home.

"When the Powers turned in their bills most of them treated China as an unfortunate debtor who was not in a position to object

to anything. The most extravagant demands were made. The looting of the imperial palace was almost respectable in comparison with their claims. The whole business was calculated to give the Chinese a very peculiar notion of Western civilization and moderation.

"Quite apart from the question of abstract justice China's friendship is worth while. She is waking up. She has shown that she is not going to allow herself to be exploited by Japan. She is rich in men and natural resources. Her development may be as rapid as was that of her island neighbor. If it is, she, and not Japan, will be the great native Power in the Far East. The Chinese are not ungrateful. They can never forget what we did for them when their case was desperate."

The New York *Evening Mail* recalls the fact that this act of justice, far from being anything new, is right in line with American precedent. To quote:

"Against the slur of materialism and commercial greed so commonly cast upon our people, they can offset the fact that our history is clean of any case where this country has played the footpad and the highwayman among the weaker nations. Should Congress adopt, as doubtless it will, the proper attitude of the Administration in refusing to share in the loot of China, it will be but adding to a long succession of honorable precedents.

"Against Venezuela in 1868 and against Haiti in 1885 awards were made in favor of the Government and citizens of the United States. Both awards were wrongful. Both were practically annulled by the voluntary action of this country. Honesty compelled like dealing with Peru in 1862, and the thanks of the South-American Government for 'a spontaneous act of moderation and justice' are in the archives at Washington. In 1883 we repaid voluntarily to Japan the sum exacted in 1863 as an indemnity for the expenses of the naval expedition in conjunction with three European Powers—an incident which has not recently been recalled by Japan and some of its present allies.

"In the matter now involved the right is unmistakable. China protested from the first that the indemnities demanded after the Boxer troubles were excessive. The United States was willing to grant the Chinese plea for reference of the claims to The Hague tribunal. The European Powers refused, and China submitted under military duress.

"America has chosen to investigate for itself. It has found that the missionaries who claim \$10,000,000 were entitled to \$2,000,000. The actual expense to our Government was less than \$10,000,000 more. Yet under the international award China's ultimate payment to this country would be approximately \$54,000,000.

"The case is covered by the conclusion of John W. Foster in his 'Practise of Diplomacy,' that the United States has not hesitated when fully possest of the facts to undo any injustice inflicted upon friendly Powers by means of claims commissions; and that

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fraud, once exposed, can not reap the benefits of its iniquity under the cover of the finality of an international award."

Our course will naturally tend to remove jealousy and friction from our relations in the East, says the *New York Times*, and "our gains in trade facilities may be expected to far exceed the sum directly relinquished." *The Tribune* thinks that Secretary Hay had some such restitution in mind from the first. Thus:

"We have said that the United States, for diplomatic reasons, at first accepted more than twice as much as it was entitled to or meant to take. That was in order to save that sum for China. For had this country at the outset refused to accept more than \$11,000,000, the other \$13,000,000 would probably have been divided among the other Powers, and China would have been mulcted in the same lump sum originally proposed. It was only by accepting the full share until all other Powers had finally settled the amounts they were to receive, and then reducing it, that this country was able to effect the benevolent end which Secretary Hay had from the first in view. It may be too much to expect that other Powers will follow this American example, tho it would be creditable to them to do so, but in any case the example is good enough to stand alone without the support of imitation."

WHAT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE MAY ACCOMPLISH

"WE know that altho the dove may be permitted to hover around the eaves, Infinite Satire will be the presiding genius of the council-chamber," remarks Mr. Frederick Palmer in cynical comment on the proceedings of the second International Peace Conference at The Hague. Mr. Palmer, a well-known war correspondent, stands by the familiar doctrine that the greater the world's preparation for war, the less the likelihood of war. His cynicism, however, is apparently matched by the gloom of those impatient pacifists who feel that unless the nations immediately begin to beat their swords into plowshares the cause of peace is at a standstill. This gloom was deepened when Mr. Nelidoff, who as the Czar's representative presides at the Conference, referred in his opening speech to the limitation of armaments as an "idle dream." Yet Mr. Nelidoff's utterance, remarks the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "only expresses what every delegate knows very well to be the truth." A Hague dispatch to the *New York*

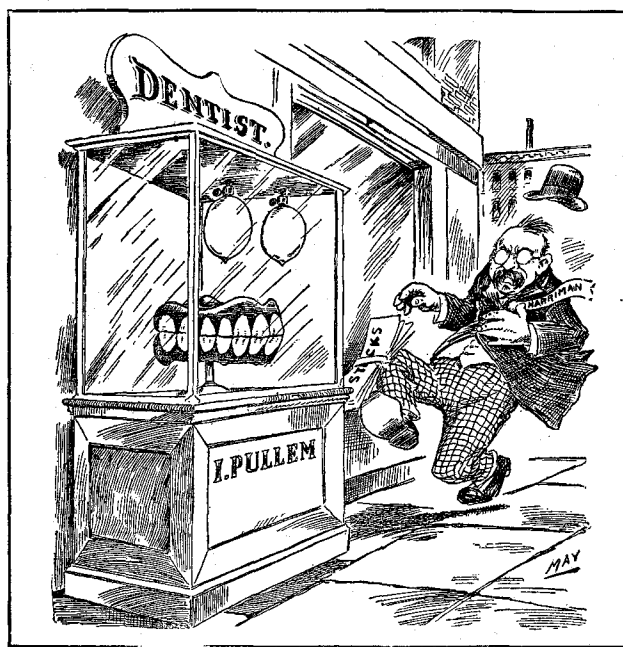
Tribune tells us that the opening session was "dull, unimpressive, and perfunctory," a meeting enlivened by "neither oratory nor enthusiasm." What The Hague really amounts to, asserts Mr. Palmer in *Collier's Weekly*, is a clearing-house for small differences; and he suggests that instead of a peace conference it might better be called "a conference on the rules of war or on the etiquette of slaughter." In the main, however, the press take an optimistic view of the situation, maintaining that if the Conference keeps to its present conservative program it will do far more toward preparing the world for disarmament than if it made a frontal attack upon the increase of standing armies and navies. We are reminded that the Convention falls on an auspicious season when the world is practically at peace except for a minor disturbance in Central America. Already the sentiment of the world has succeeded in putting unusual and barbarous practises in warfare under the ban, asserts the *Baltimore Sun*, which thinks that "the path of rational peace is being blazed, and the nations are learning to walk in it about as fast as they learn any of the arts of better living and thriving." In the first Hague Conference, of eight years ago, twenty-six governments were represented. At the second gathering the number is increased to more than twoscore, including China and all the Central and South-American republics. Says the *New York World*, falling in line with the optimists:

"This is a measure of progress. Retrospect will show others as striking. It was not until 1874 that the nations at the Brussels Convention abolished the rule of war that a town taken by storm may be given up to the victorious troops to plunder. The war lords of that day sneered at such sentimentalism, as in 1899 they sneered at the first Hague Conference. Because that Conference was called by the Czar, Kipling wrote against it his poem 'The Truce of the Bear,' implying that Russia meant to talk peace, and plan war for the crushing of England. It was not six years later that the killing of a number of English fishermen by the panic-stricken Russian fleet on its way to defeat in Japan was settled without war under Hague procedure.

"The preachers of the glories of war prophesied that the first Hague Conference would fail. It did not fail. They prophesied that a permanent court of the nations would not be established in a century. It was established almost at once. They prophesied, shifting their ground, that the new court would get nothing to do. The United States and Mexico had the honor of first setting it to work upon the Pious Fund dispute. France and England have referred to it the Muscat question, Norway and Sweden minor

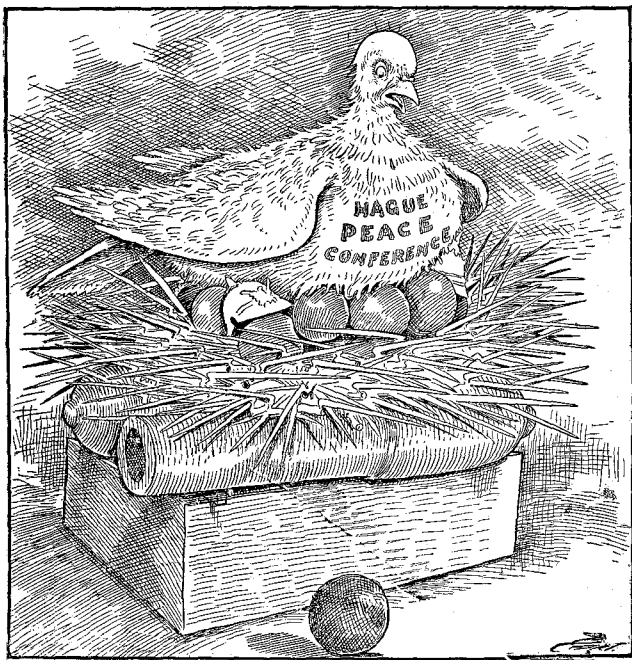


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—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.



HARRIMAN—"Gee! that startled me!"
—May in the *Detroit Journal*.

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—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



NOW TO TEST THE SAFETY RAZOR.

WORLD—"I haven't much faith in these new-fangled fixings; but anything to keep down the war crop."
—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

GOOD INTENTIONS.

questions rising out of their peaceful separation, England and Russia the Dogger-Bank question, Chile and Argentina a boundary dispute, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, the United States, and Venezuela the second Venezuelan difficulty.

"Prophets of evil are again busy predicting the failure of the present Conference because Germany and Russia do not wish to discuss the question of disarmament. Such a discussion might not lead to anything at present practical, and there are other topics which may. It is at least something gained that others of the great Powers are willing to discuss it. It is something that all the Powers of note are at this moment peacefully disposed toward each other and that the chief menace to the world's peace is internal dissension in Russia and China, with which international action has no concern.

"The Conference may do much; it may do little. Its mere existence is a triumph of peace."

Scoffers have pointed to the fact that practical leadership in framing the work of the Conference is conceded to the military Powers. But as the *New York Globe* remarks, such must necessarily be the case where nothing is done except by unanimous consent. The same paper adds:

"Nevertheless, the more numerous attendance of the smaller and more pacific Powers can hardly help having influence. Leaving out moral and humanitarian considerations altogether, the self-interest of the smaller Powers leads them to favor armament limitation. Many of them are getting on to-day practically without armies or navies, indicating in slight degree that disarmament is not altogether as visionary and impossible as is commonly regarded. If the great military Powers were really wolves, perhaps no good would come from their meeting the lambs in larger number; but they are not wolves—are populated by men and women more interested even than smaller-state citizens in lessening the burden of militarism."

Statistics have been piled upon statistics to show us what this burden of militarism means. Says the *New York Evening Post*, speaking in general terms:

"Leaving aside all questions of morality and Christianity, the fact is that the European nations are headed straight for bankruptcy; that within a comparatively brief period the growth in the cost of armaments must make them look to The Hague in an entirely different spirit from that which now actuates them. We do not mean to bring up here the old simile of the peasant staggering

under the burden of the armed man he carries on his back. It is far more effective to treat of the nations as a whole. Why is the British income-tax to-day, four years after the peace treaty in South Africa, higher than at any time since the Napoleonic wars, excepting only the period of actual hostilities during the Boer and Crimean wars? It has openly been admitted that this is entirely due to the steadily increasing cost of the navy. As England's population has only increased 8 per cent. since 1897, it is obvious that the added burdens bear more than ever heavily upon the public. On the Continent, financiers have long been dwelling with alarm upon the inability to get capital in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of trade and commerce, with the result that there has been for twelve years past a steady decline in the value of the most gilt-edged securities. While there are several reasons for this depreciation, the best foreign economists invariably include in these causes the great expansion of national debts, due to recent wars and the increase in cost of armaments. . . . The possession of armaments has become a veritable madness that calls for the doctor—not the old-fashioned bleeder, but the scientific physician of to-day, who seeks the evil, and, having discovered it, treats it sanely. The Hague doctor was never more needed; and something he is bound to accomplish, let the scoffers say what they will."

To those who are gloomy because of the difficulties in the way of disarmament, the *New York Tribune* explains that even "greater work than mere disarmament and arbitration" lies within the power of the Conference. Thus:

"The supreme virtue and value of the congress at The Hague are that it aims not merely at disarmament, but at that upon which disarmament depends, and not merely at arbitration of disputes, but at the prevention of disputes. It aims comprehensively at such an improvement of relationships among the nations as will lessen the number and the gravity of disputes, and therefore make less frequent and less formidable the causes of war or the need of arbitration as a substitute for war. It will not only 'treat for symptoms' the dreadful disease of war, as doctors do physical ailments which they have not been able to diagnose or whose virulence they are not able radically to control, but, while doing that in the most effective manner possible, it will also strike directly at the root of the evil with preventive measures. Most disputes among nations arise from the lack of a code of international laws to govern their proceedings. Each nation acts in its own way, and ways often cross and conflict. But if by common and voluntary

agreement it should be prescribed just how a nation should act in any given emergency—as it has long and most successfully been prescribed how they shall act in certain cases—such crossing and clashing of ways and all their mischievous consequences would be obviated. To do that is the aim of this congress, and it could have no aim more hopeful of good to the world.”

THE NEW YORK LIFE'S NEW PRESIDENT

THE New York Life, the last of the three big insurance companies to complete the work of reorganization necessitated by the Armstrong Committee's investigation, enters upon its new régime under conditions of peculiar interest. After a contest,



DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,

Who becomes president of the largest life-insurance company in the world.

which lasted a year, with the International Policy-holders' Committee on one side and the "administration" interests on the other, a new board of trustees have been elected, and these have chosen as president of the company Darwin P. Kingsley, one of the vice-presidents. Not only was the result of the election a triumph for the "administration" ticket—which won with an average majority of about 138,000 votes—but the action of the trustees in advancing an insurance man to the presidency stands in contrast to the course of the other reorganized companies. Thus the Equitable entrusted

its leadership to the hands of Mr. Paul Morton, a railroad man, while Mr. Peabody stepped to the presidency of the Mutual from the real-estate business. So vindictive, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, was the antagonism of the "international committee," and so reckless were its assertions and methods, that "some of the responsible people landed closer to jail than to the achievement of their purpose." The result, comments the New York *Commercial*, is certainly not a vote of confidence for the Scrugham-Untermeyer interests—an organization, it adds, whose real backing and purpose could never be learned. The new board, says the Philadelphia *Press*, undoubtedly represents "the policy and the men the overwhelming mass of the policy-holders desire"; and the outcome is apparently satisfactory to the press at large. The New York *World*, however, is more pessimistic, pointing out that Mr. Kingsley is one of those who in the lobby at Albany opposed the insurance-reform legislation, and adding in a tone of cynical indifference:

"If life-insurance agents are to be permitted to elect trustees for the policy-holders, if the policy-holders' money is to be used for that purpose, and if with their eyes opened by the Armstrong Committee's investigation the policy-holders consent, they are entitled to have it their own way.

"It is none of the business of the State to act as guardian over adult male citizens."

Other papers dwell upon the wisdom of choosing as an insurance president a man who, like Mr. Kingsley, knows the business thoroughly in all its branches; and we are reminded that the New York Life's new president passed through all the fire of investigation unscathed. The general tone of the unpartizan comment is

represented by the following paragraph from the New York *Evening Post*:

"Making every abatement for claims that the men in opposition can reasonably set up, the fact remains that the administration ticket was overwhelmingly indorsed by those who have most at stake in the company. This, it seems to us, entitles the new board of trustees and the new president to the most considerate treatment by the press and the public. It was understood from the first that Mr. Orr took the presidency only as a stop-gap, and until his successor could be chosen by a board elected under the new insurance law. This has now been done; and Mr. Kingsley announces his program to be that of cheerful acceptance of the recent statutes governing the business of life insurance, though he rather needlessly remarks that he thinks the limit put upon the amount of insurance that can be written is economically unsound; and promises the most rigid economy and integrity of management. It is only proper that he and his fellow administrators be now given a fair field to show what they can do. They are perfectly aware of the terrible blow which their institution received in the investigation by the legislature, and know what must be done to repair the damage and regain public confidence. So long as they devote themselves to that work, they are, in our opinion, deserving of public support."

In accepting his new office Mr. Kingsley criticized as "economically unsound" the legislation restricting the volume of insurance to be written by any one company. He also found fault with the practice, in various States, of laying burdens upon the business of companies organized in other States. In this connection it is interesting to note that the New York Life is preparing to withdraw from Texas because of that State's recently enacted law requiring that 75 per cent. of the reserves held against policies issued there must be invested in the State.

BARRING JEWS FROM SUMMER HOTELS

THE Jewish press are displaying considerable indignation over the exclusion of two young Jewish women from the Marlborough-Blenheim, one of the finest hotels of Atlantic City, and are supported in their attitude by some of the secular press. The fact that this is not an isolated case gives the issue national importance. "It is not only at Atlantic City that a Jew may suddenly encounter a rebuff that sends the quick blood to his cheeks," says *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore): "the thing may happen anywhere." The refusal to accept Jews has become an established thing in the summer-hotel trade, as this journal remarks, and what is being done to-day by the hotels may be done to-morrow or next year in the theaters and the Pullman cars. "The Jew," adds this Jewish paper, "can not take position with the negro as an undesirable in places offering accommodations to the general public." The two young Jewesses whose exclusion forms the text for this comment were the nieces of Mrs. Frank, of Baltimore, a Jewess who was already stopping at the hotel, and when she was informed that the hotel had no room for her nieces she promptly left. "It is a pity," says the New York *Journal*, "that every self-respecting man and woman in the place, Jewish and Christian, did not leave at the same moment." It adds:

"If the man who owns the hotel is responsible for this insult to a woman and to a religion, his business should be ruined; and he himself should be made to know that there is an actual meaning to New Jersey's law which punishes with fine or imprisonment an offense such as that committed against Mrs. Frank. A man who would personally or through his agents insult a respectable woman and that woman's religion, is not fit to be in business in any civilized country, and an ordinary jail would be too good for him."

The view of the matter here shown is, however, according to the manager of the hotel in question, based upon an incorrect assumption of the reasons for the hotel's policy of limiting its Jewish patronage. Explanations were made to Mrs. Frank, and later she returned with her party to the house. In a letter to a pro-

spective Jewish patron in New York, which is given out for publication, the manager outlines his position thus:

"We do refuse to accept many people, both Jews and non-Jews, because, for personal reasons, their presence in our resort house would be unacceptable to persons of refinement and culture, but our action in this respect is something entirely distinct from any question of race, and has the approbation of all our guests, both Jews and non-Jews.

"There is another and entirely distinct proposition, the confusion of the one above mentioned with which has occasioned all the offensive color in the publications regarding the Frank incident. This proposition is one of pure business, and is as follows: The Jews are a very clannish people, and if they like a resort house they will recommend it to their friends and relatives with such success that in a very little while the house will be filled with people of the Jewish race to the exclusion of all others and will become known as catering exclusively to this race. In over twenty-years' experience we have seen this occur a great many times in resort houses, and the business effect in the long run is universally unsatisfactory and usually disastrous. For this business reason strictly it has been our policy to discourage our Jewish guests in their efforts to procure accommodations for their friends and also to discourage applications from Jews not known to us or of whom we have no knowledge."

That the truth of these statements is recognized by some of the Jewish people themselves is shown by the editorial comment of *The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger* (New York), which remarks:

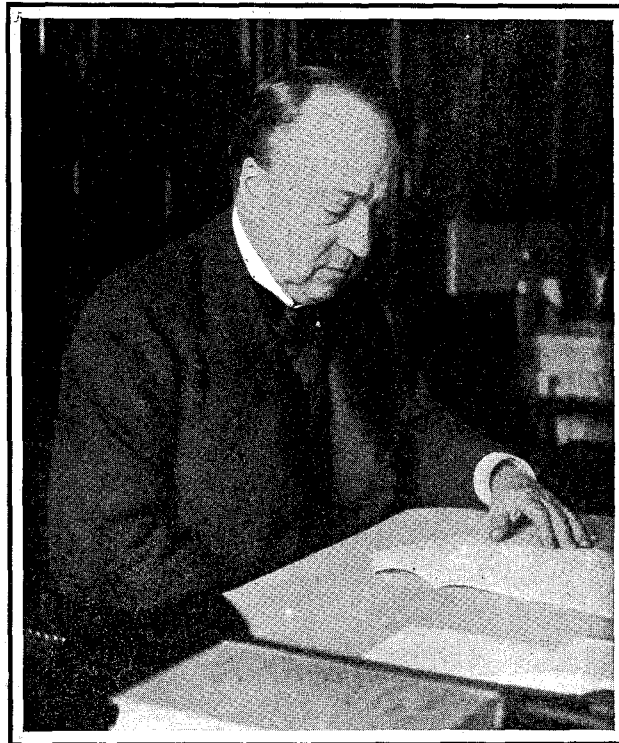
"The real fact is that this state of affairs does not really imply religious discrimination even on the part of hotel-keepers, who place the objectionable headings on their correspondence paper. With them it is purely a matter of business, and the business aspect of the situation implies rather some objection on the part of the Jews themselves to passing their summer solely and entirely in the company of their fellow Jews. Experience has shown to the hotel-keeper that by encouraging the custom of 'Hebrews,' whom he finds to be excellent customers, he attracts more and more of them the second and third years, till the whole building is filled with them, and then the following year scarcely any Jews resort to his establishment. In other words, it is the Jews themselves in many instances who appear to object to resort to hotels where there are very many Jews, and this appears to be at the root of the whole evil."

SIZING UP THE KNOX BOOM

INASMUCH as Senator Philander Chase Knox, of Pennsylvania, is the first of the Presidential candidates to receive formal indorsement as a "favorite son," he may be said to lead in the race for the Republican nomination by sixty-eight votes—this number being wielded by his State in the coming National Convention. The Republican State Convention, in the same breath in which it launched Senator Knox's candidacy, proclaimed its loyalty to the Roosevelt policies, linking the two in the following sentence: "Pennsylvania has just pride in presenting to her sister States as a worthy successor to Theodore Roosevelt her distinguished son, who from the beginning was foremost in counsel and most effectual in practical support of the policies for the regulation of corporate power which have so endeared the President to the people of this country." The Knox boom is already accepted with remarkable unanimity by the papers of Pennsylvania, altho it is variously regarded by the press at large. Thus the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) wonders whether Senator Knox's candidacy is conceived on other than the traditional Pennsylvania line, every Republican candidate from that State hitherto having been "merely a pawn in the game, the real objective being more remote"; while on the other side of the Continent the *San Diego Union* (Rep.) still scents conspiracy. Says the *California paper*:

"The action of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention is the

opening gun of the reactionaries who are resolved to overthrow Rooseveltism. Senator Knox is not put forward as a *bona-fide* candidate. The members of the Convention that indorsed him do not for an instant suppose that he will be seriously considered by any considerable portion of the party. To anybody who has even scant knowledge of the methods of the Republican machine in Pennsylvania it is reasonably evident that Senator Knox is put



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SENATOR KNOX,

Who starts in the race for the Republican Presidential nomination with a guaranty of Pennsylvania's sixty-eight votes, while as yet none of his competitors has any.

forward for two reasons—first, to use his name to hold together the discredited State organization, and second, so that Penrose and his followers may go to the National Republican Convention with a trading asset, to be employed to defeat any man who may be suspected of the faintest trace of Rooseveltism. It is the first step in the program of the reactionaries. It has been successfully taken, but it should deceive nobody. Knox is being used as a stool-pigeon by the men who have conspired to efface every policy for which President Roosevelt stands."

This view is not met with in many quarters, but a number of papers indicate that altho as Attorney-General Mr. Knox was a decided favorite of the President, as Presidential candidate and heir apparent he is not likely to supplant Secretary Taft in Mr. Roosevelt's regard. "It may safely be said," remarks *Harper's Weekly* (Dem.), "that Mr. Knox's candidacy is not one that Mr. Roosevelt can heartily desire, while it is one that he can not openly and aggressively, at least not yet, oppose." On the question of Mr. Knox's personal ability and integrity there is apparently no dissenting voice, altho here and there a paper dwells upon the fact that he was once a "corporation lawyer." He may have little support outside his own State, remarks the *Buffalo Evening News* (Rep.), "but whether it proves in convention to be much or little, he is personally worthy of the highest honors and competent to their administration."

Apparently the only criticism that is leveled against him is that as a practising lawyer he has in the past represented corporate interests; to which it is retorted that as Attorney-General he represented the people and shared with President Roosevelt the credit for bringing the great corporations under control. Lincoln was a corporation lawyer, remarks the *New York Globe* (Rep.). Other New York Republican papers, among them *The*

Mail and *The Tribune*, protest that Mr. Knox's candidacy is not a piece of political by-play; and the *Minneapolis Journal* (Ind. Rep.) regards it as Pennsylvania's first serious effort to obtain the Presidency since 1876. "There is no ulterior motive behind the movement," says *The Tribune*; and the Pennsylvania press make the same assertion. "There is nothing artificial about the indorsement of Senator Knox," says the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* (Rep.), while the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) sums up the situation in the following words:

"The unanimity and sincerity of the Republican newspapers of Pennsylvania in their enthusiastic support of the Presidential candidacy of Senator Knox can not be misunderstood. They speak for the Republican people of the Commonwealth.

"There is no discordant voice. Newspapers representing every shade of party sentiment, from the independent to the regular, have come together on this question. The few that were at first disposed to doubt the good faith of the movement to present Senator Knox's name to the National Convention have recovered from their misapprehension, put themselves straight, and are among the more energetic boosters of Pennsylvania's favorite sons. There never has been any question on which the party has been more earnestly united, and as a matter of course the newspapers, in giving voice to this undivided sentiment, are undivided themselves."

REVOLT IN THE MIDI

NOT since the dread days of the Commune, says a Paris dispatch, has France had to face a situation so closely approaching civil war. The wine-growers of the Midi, or Southern France, brought face to face with industrial ruin by falling prices and a falling demand for their product, demanded succor from the Government on the ground that their troubles were due to the adulteration and fraudulent manufacture of wines in other sections of the country. From a form of passive resistance under which the municipal officers of the disaffected district refuse to carry on the ordinary functions of government, the agitation passed through various stages of victory and bloodshed and threats of secession which have culminated at the time of writing in a sympathetic mutiny of some six hundred soldiers. Premier Clemenceau, however, has met the situation with decision, and martial law is now in force throughout the disturbed area. The mutineers were a battalion of the 17th infantry regiment, stationed at Agde, and recruited chiefly among the wine-growers. Of these inhabitants of the Midi, of whom there are several hundred thousand, the *New York Independent* says:

"They are a people who give all their labor to the production of wine, and have done so for many generations, and know no other business. They are unprogressive and excitable. The price of wine has so fallen that they are in a condition approaching starvation, and they call on the Government to remedy their distresses, which they are convinced are due to the abundance of adulterated wines. They do not consider that other causes are the reduced demand for wine caused by the increased use of malt liquors, the temperance agitation, and the more productive American vines."

To quote from some interesting facts gathered by the *Philadelphia Press*:

"The region is small, almost exactly equal to the area of New Jersey, but it contains the greater part of the 4,000,000 acres on which in good years France grows 1,500,000,000 gallons of wine, or about three-fourths of the wine grown in the world. For all the increase in the production of wine in this country and on the Mediterranean coasts of Italy, Spain, and Algeria, the proportion of wine grown in this fertile district of South France remains substantially the same part of the world product as it was a generation ago. Our wine product is barely a fortieth of that of France.

"Schooled to the habit of state aid, the vine-growers of the region, small land-owners and laborers together, have turned on

the Government with demands valid and foolish. The plea for the suppression of adulteration was fit. The demand for a profitable price was impossible."

HOME COMMENT ON SCHMITZ'S FALL

SAN FRANCISCO'S first response to the conviction of Mayor Schmitz, if we may judge from some of the local newspaper comment, was an outbreak of almost hysterical exultation. "At the end of many months of travail such as no city has ever experienced, after drinking to the last bitter dregs the cup of the most humiliating shame ever placed at the lips of a proud municipality, after baring to the scorn of jealous rivals all the deep degradation of her base betrayal by her trusted sons," exclaims the *San Francisco Call*, "San Francisco once more stands with head erect, justified before the world." No other verdict than "guilty" was possible, says the same paper, but the fervor of its rejoicing would seem to indicate that the result was not at all a foregone conclusion. *The Call* emblazons in a veritable roll of honor the names not only of the prosecuting forces, but of the jurymen who brought in the verdict. We read:

"To the men of the prosecution who have kept stedfastly at their task against criticism and obstacles which would have daunted the less courageous, she acknowledges a debt which is beyond payment save by their realization that the pride they have given back to their beloved city they have given back to themselves. They are her well-beloved children, and while theirs is the accomplishment, they also share in the result. To Francis J. Heney, to Rudolph Spreckels, to William H. Langdon, to William J. Burns (now her own), to Hiram W. Johnson, to C. W. Cobb, to J. J. Dwyer, the mother city extends her arms with tears of gratitude. On the devoted head of the first-named of these she places the laurel in token of her appreciation of the master mind that directed the fight for her salvation. Share and share alike, San Francisco pays each of them every honor, and their names adorn a page in her history to which she ever will turn with pride.

"And to the members of the jury San Francisco no less offers both hands and a full heart. Equally deep in the tablets of her memory she engraves these names among those of the faithful: CHARLES S. CAPP, CHARLES D. GISH, JAMES E. BENSON, LEOPOLD WEIL, PAUL BANCROFT, THEODORE DELLWIG, JOHN O'MARA, THOMAS ELRICK, JAMES FITELBERG, ROYAL W. CUDWORTH, HUGH BURNS, GEORGE DE URIOSTE. Theirs was no simple responsibility. Chosen above all their fellow-citizens to sit in judgment in the gravest crisis in the city's history, sworn to do even justice alike to the accuser and the accused, beset with the knowledge that no common thief occupied the prisoners' dock and that the most powerful interests in the nation sought his acquittal, assured that the favor of kings might be the reward of faithlessness of even one of their number and that pitiless pursuit by a ruthless and powerful enemy bade fair to be the lot of the faithful, it took no ordinary courage on the part of these twelve to stand out unhesitatingly for the people. Guardians of the city's honor, they fell not nor stumbled."

The conviction of Mayor Schmitz, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is a long stride toward civic purity; but it is only one step, it adds, and "there is a long road still before us." To quote further:

"Bribe-giving and bribe-taking must alike be made infamous. It is, in fact, already infamous, but it must be branded with the striped mark of infamy. Big and little, the boodlers must be rooted out. There are men whom nothing will deter from wickedness but the terror of speedy and condign retribution. It is not now in San Francisco a time for mercy. It is a time for the infliction of the stern penalties of the law."

We have been told from the beginning that Schmitz was merely the tool of Abe Ruef. Now we hear from no less an authority than Mr. Heney, that Ruef is merely an understudy to Mr. Herrin,

manager of the Southern Pacific Railway in California. Says Mr. Heney, addressing the students of Stanford University:

"Ruef committed no political act without Herrin's knowledge and acquiescence. As the lesser leaders reported to him and were subservient to him, so was he to the railroad lawyer. Tho he may have acted occasionally individually, he never did one thing without the latter's knowing of it and approving it."

Thus the trail which the prosecution follows seems to lead continually from the lesser to the greater quarry. Meanwhile the supervisors have removed Mr. Schmitz from office, despite his evident belief that he could manage the affairs of the city from his prison-cell just as well as he ever did. For the present Supervisor Gallagher is acting as Mayor. Says a San-Francisco dispatch to the New York Times:

"From what Assistant District Attorney Heney has given out, it is learned that the purpose of the prosecution is to supplant Gallagher in a few days with a mayor who will serve until next January. Mr. Heney proposes to remove Supervisor Lonergan and then to appoint a new supervisor in Lonergan's place. This new supervisor will be a prominent citizen, who will be chosen by the other supervisors as mayor."

"If this plan goes through, the new mayor will have full power to clean out the incompetent members of important commissions and to remove Chief of Police Dinan, whose sympathies are with the boodlers and all the disturbing elements. Dinan's inefficiency resulted in the bloody street-car riots, and since he has been forced to instruct his men to arrest strikers who insult men and women he has done his duty only in a half-hearted way."

AMERICAN REGULATION OF A FOREIGN STEAMSHIP LINE

THE complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Hamburg-American Packet Company attracts the attention of the press because this is the first time the Commission has been called upon to regulate foreign commerce. The complaint alleges that the company is a monopoly in restraint of trade, exercising through its contracts power to determine the rates and routes for traffic, both eastbound and westbound, between Hamburg and interior cities of the United States; that it is the controlling factor in the "Baltic pool," a combination in restraint of trade; and that "there is little use in legislation for the benefit of American shipping if at the same time an unscrupulous foreign corporation is allowed to violate our present laws in its efforts to suppress American competition on land and sea." The complaint reiterates that by means of the "Baltic pool" the Hamburg-American Packet Company "is able to come into the very center of the United States and apportion the traffic originating in our Western cities, both as to character and amount, between ports on our Atlantic seaboard and ports on the Baltic," and that it "has persistently and continuously violated the laws." The complainant in this case is the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company of Philadelphia, which, according to Mr. Emil L. Boas, is the name under which Hecksher, a Danish steamship-owner and one of the chief competitors of the accused line, runs his vessels. Mr. Boas, who is general manager of the Hamburg-American Company, characterizes the charges as "so wild and reckless that it seems almost incredible they should form the basis of a statement submitted to a judicial body." The Interstate Commerce Commission, according to Washington dispatches, has ordered an inquiry into the charges, and hearings will probably be held in New York. Meanwhile the press seem disinclined to take the matter very seriously. Thus the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks suspiciously:

"It looks a little as tho all these sweeping charges, which have little relation to any facts previously revealed, grew out of the struggle to enable Philadelphia as a seaport to compete with

others whose natural advantages are much greater, by the policy of forcing an adjustment of rates to 'equalize advantages'; that is, to handicap those whose advantages are superior. It will do no harm to have the matter inquired into, and it is to be hoped that the real facts will be brought out, whatever they may be."

The Philadelphia *Press*, however, draws this very different picture:

"The Hamburg-American Packet Company operates a line of steamships on fifty-seven different routes. Its steamers run to all North-Atlantic ports and it has thirteen different services from the port of New York alone. The Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, of Philadelphia, is very small by comparison, but the Hamburg line thinks it is worth crushing and is trying to crush it. The Philadelphia line has services to Leith, Scotland, to Rotterdam, and to Copenhagen. The oldest of these three lines was started in 1897, and the youngest in 1906, yet in this short time they have brought into Philadelphia or shipped out of it 2,000,000 tons of freight, valued at more than \$120,000,000."

"Such a business is worth seizing, and the Hamburg line, in pursuance of its policy to possess the earth, or at least the sea, has reached for it and, by a policy of rebates, pooling, coercion, and other violations of American law, it has made the business of the Philadelphia lines unprofitable. It threatened to do so unless the lines were withdrawn, and as they were not withdrawn it is carrying out its program and will wipe out the Philadelphia company's business unless United States law, acting through the Interstate Commerce Commission, can stop it."

"It is a big proposition and a novel one. If the Hamburg company did business only between the Atlantic ports and Europe, its acts, however offensive and improper, would not be in violation of any laws regulating commerce between the States. It is set forth in the complaint of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company that the Hamburg-American Packet Company controls the rates on traffic originating in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and other manufacturing centers of the United States on through bills of lading via Northern Atlantic ports to Hamburg and other ports of Europe. Whether this brings the Hamburg company within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission or only makes the railroads liable for their part in the transaction, which is so offensive to the company that refuses to abandon its business, may be a question."

"The complaint discloses a wrong, and a grievous wrong. If the remedy is not supplied by existing law, the hearing and discussion of the large questions raised in this complaint will reveal where new legislation is necessary. Congress has been reluctant to aid American shippers by suitable legislation, but it will hardly stand by and see an American line crushed by a foreign steamship trust through the use of the very means which the law of Congress makes criminal when applied to commerce between the States."

The New York *World* is interested in the international and diplomatic aspects of the case. Thus:

"The provisions of the Rate law enacted by Congress last year are sweeping. The law explicitly provides that the transportation of property from any place in the United States to a foreign country, whether or not it is an adjacent foreign country, shall be liable to Federal regulation."

"It is an interesting question how far the United States authorities may go in their control of foreign commerce. The courts will probably have many points to settle before their powers are precisely defined. Diplomacy may have a few more. Does the fact, for instance, that a foreign steamship loads at an American port give the Interstate Commerce Commissioners authority to review its freight charges? May they undertake to regulate rates between regular liners, tramp steamships, and sailing-vessels, which all operate in competition by sea? Every vessel engaged in foreign or interstate trade is a common carrier. The sea is an open highway. On what can the Interstate Commerce Commissioners base exact conclusions?"

Two lessons, says the New York *Commercial*, may be drawn from this complaint against an alleged monopoly of ocean and railroad business; namely, that it is made possible only by Germany's "vicious policy of government-owned railroads," and that "it couldn't exist if the people of the United States had a merchant marine worthy of the name."

THE NEXT RUSSIAN DOUMA

"WHEN two men ride a horse, one must ride behind," is an old saying that is having a new illustration in Russia, as our editors view it, where the Czar has resented the Douma's effort to crowd him out of the saddle, and aims, by the new election law, to have a Douma that will keep its place. "If the imperial plans do not miscarry," says the *Washington Star*, "the third Douma will be practically the creature of the landlords, and the great majority of the people will be unrepresented." The true idea of a constitutional monarchy "has no more entered the head of Nicholas II. than it has that of a Moro datto," declares the *New York Evening Post*, and "if the new Douma, in case there be one, does not cringe before him, its life will be ended as summarily, and with as little regard for the Czar's pledged word and fundamental guaranties, as has been that of its predecessors." The *Star* and the *Chicago News* agree, however, that these repeated dissolutions of the Douma and revisions of the franchise may do more for liberty than for autocracy. "The gradual curtailment of the voting privilege from a fairly broad basis," says the *Washington paper*, "is making for popular enlightenment perhaps more surely than the enlargement of the suffrage from a meager beginning."

The restrictions in the new law providing for the next Douma election are characterized by the *Baltimore American* as outrageous. Nearly all of Siberia is deprived of the franchise entirely, while the representation from the Caucasus and Poland is cut down almost two-thirds. The number of peasant electors is reduced from 2,599 to 1,118, and districts with antigovernmental sentiments suffer severe reductions, while monarchical districts are favored with an increase. In spite of this colossal gerrymander, however, as it is stigmatized by our papers, the *St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya* (reactionary) regretfully says that the law does not go far enough, and may result in another revolutionary Douma. Mr. Golovine, too, president of the last Douma, is confident that the new Douma will not be reactionary. The only way to make it reactionary, he believes, will be to disfranchise everybody except the gentry, and if that is done the Douma will lose all authority and sink to the level of a mere department of the Government for formal ratification of decrees, and under these conditions foreign loans would be impossible.

The *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* thinks it is plain that the Czar is trying to get rid of representative government. It says:

"In no quarter can any doubt remain as to the Czar's intention of restoring the old régime of absolutism. The new election law which has been prepared is obviously not drawn in good faith. If it were, the dissolution of the second Douma would have been a useless proceeding. Premier Stolypine has made it plain enough that the design is to reconstruct the Douma in such a manner as to make it a non-representative body, serving only to confirm imperial mandates. Mr. Golovine, the ex-president of the Lower House, foresees the disfranchisement of all classes except the conservative gentry, in which case the Douma would lose all authority and become a mere department of the administration for the rati-

fication of the laws, and the prediction is unmistakably justified by circumstances.

"The world may look, then, for the most important developments in the history of Russia during the interval elapsing before the next parliamentary elections. The hand of the people is forced, and there is nothing for it but to bring matters to an issue without further parley; for if there should be supineness now, the restored despotism will improve the opportunity to fortify itself irresistibly."

The Czar's act has destroyed all ground for confidence in anything he may say or do, declares the *New York Tribune*; and the *Philadelphia Press* believes that "if Russia had any one group, class, city, or province ready for action, an explosion might follow." But "nothing of the sort exists," adds the *Philadelphia paper*, which goes on to analyze the situation in the following informing editorial:

"Of the 140,000,000 who make up the population of Russia, only a very small proportion—not over 5,000,000 or so—represent enough intelligence, education, or initiative for any organized action. The larger share even of the 5,000,000 or so is made up of those who are either associated with the Government, hold a railroad or mercantile position, or have enough property to dread action. They desire, most of them, liberty and a representative government. They will not fight for it.

"There remains, as the active, moving force of the revolution, a very small body desperately determined on revolutionary action. The Nihilist agitation of twenty-five years ago had behind it not over 250,000 persons of all ages. The extreme revolutionary party is not over twice this size to-day. At Moscow, in December, 1905, there were not over 2,000 men behind the barricades, a representative of this movement said while in this country.

"The dissolution of the Douma will add to this small party of action from the Moderates. The grim fight of the revolutionary few against army and police will be maintained. Desperate bands will continue to deal death to officials and to seize government moneys.

"This policy can not win control of the Government; but while this martyr spirit lasts the Czar's Government can not gain peace or order, can not raise a loan, and will not dare suppress altogether the election of another Douma.

"Meanwhile, the training of the peasant goes on, and the moment will come when this vast population in Central Russia will act. When that hour strikes, revolution has begun."

The nearest approach to a good word for the Russian Government that we have seen in the American press is the following paragraph from the *Washington Post*:

"We believe in liberty, but in ordered liberty, and we have learned by experience that no people long steeped in ignorance and without political training or traditions are capable of self-government, or can fail to bring unmixt evil to themselves and others in attempting to exercise it. The peasant class in Russia predominates throughout the country nearly in the proportion of the negroes in the black belt after the war, and to put them in control under the guidance of the extremists who are apparently dominating them would be to reproduce in an aggravated form the carpet-bag conditions in the South, which it was confessedly such a blunder to have created and which are now so universally condemned."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ORCHARD couldn't have conducted more extensive and successful operations even if he had a charter.—*Detroit News*.

THE question is whether the American people would stand for a president whose first name is Philander.—*Chicago Journal*.

THE drama of "Schmitz the Smitten": Act I., music bars; Act II., black-mailed bar; Act III., prison bars.—*New York Evening Mail*.

IF Walter Wellman gets all his advertising before he starts for the pole, it may obviate the necessity of setting out altogether.—*Detroit News*.

THE old bear that tied up a train on a Harriman road in Utah must have been trying to keep in line with the stock-market.—*New York World*.

GOVERNOR HUGHES is proving such a success in New York that the G. O. P. of that State wants to shift him to Washington to get rid of him.—*Detroit News*.

IF Japan wants to take San Francisco there may not be so much objection, provided Schmitz and Ruef are scooped in with the rest.—*Philadelphia Press*.

IF Africa had a Japan the outlook for great land-grabbing or conquest-keeping schemes by European Powers would be decidedly bad in all parts of the world.—*Cleveland Leader*.

"ROOSEVELT is far and away the most popular man in this country," says Mr. John W. Gates. Certainly the farther away the more popular he is with Mr. Harriman.—*Washington Herald*.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, writing in the *Atlanta Georgian*, says: "The conviction deepens that William J. Bryan is the tallest moral figure that American statesmanship has produced since George Washington." We have a deepening suspicion that Mr. Graves has reasons for believing it to be high time for him to crawl back into the band-wagon.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY THE DOUMA WAS DISSOLVED

THE dissolution of the Douma found the press of Europe predicting it. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), a quasi-official organ that recently ran a whole series of articles scoring the Parliament, says that dissolution was inevitable, and declares that the new election law, which raises the property qualifications of the electorate and limits the representation from non-Russian districts, such as Poland, is necessary, "unless there is to be a third Douma even worse than the two preceding ones." The *Gazeta* (St. Petersburg) calls the defunct Douma "a mere epitome of popular ignorance," and styles the Cadets "scheming Jesuits and stupid revolutionaries." The *Russ* and the *St. Petersburg Zeitung*, on the other hand, deplore the turn taken by events. They are of opinion that the late Parliament made every effort to

position of dissolution. The Czar was personally displeased with the Douma, we are told, and the Paris *Temps*, which speaks as representing a Government in alliance with Russia, justifies the view of the Autocrat that the Douma proved itself utterly incompetent. We read in this leading French organ the following comment on the debate concerning terrorism held on May 30:

"The disillusion with which the Russians have come to look upon the Douma and the anxious inquietude of the Czar seem perfectly justified when we read the report of the debate which took place on May 30. No one will accuse us of taking a pessimistic view of things. We have always done our best to point out clearly the political possibilities of the Douma. But we can not blink the fact that the debate of May 30 was unspeakably absurd. This absurdity was all the more inexcusable because it had been evident for some time that the problem of terrorism was one that had to be met sooner or later. There was no reason whatever, elec-



GROUP OF TOIL IN THE DOUMA.

Karavayer, the leader, is indicated by the arrow.

do its duty, but that the Constitutional Democrats were outmaneuvered by the lofty contempt of the Government's attitude and the obstructive tactics of the Socialists.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* long anticipated the end, and clearly gives its reason for so judging. We read in its editorial comments as follows:

"For several weeks the sword of Damocles in the shape of dissolution has been hanging over the Russian Douma. The refusal of this body to condemn political terrorism was the first step to ruin. Then came the interpellation against the Minister of Justice, accusing him of malfeasance in his office. Speeches against the Government reached the ears of those attacked, and even the Cadets, who have generally evinced a determination to maintain a conciliatory attitude, suddenly gave loud and free expression to their utter mistrust of the Government. . . . The near future will show whether the Douma will reconcile itself to the Government or afford the Czar a clear pretext for dissolving it. In the latter case the Government will find itself in a situation to say before Russia and all Europe, 'There is no other possible course, as must be self-evident to all.' Then the Government can deal out to the second Douma the fate which befell the first, and show itself in the right by so doing."

This opinion is echoed by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The London *Times* dwells on Mr. Stolypine's repeated but unsuccessful effort to build up a workable majority on a Center basis, and on the reluctance with which the Prime Minister turned to the prop-

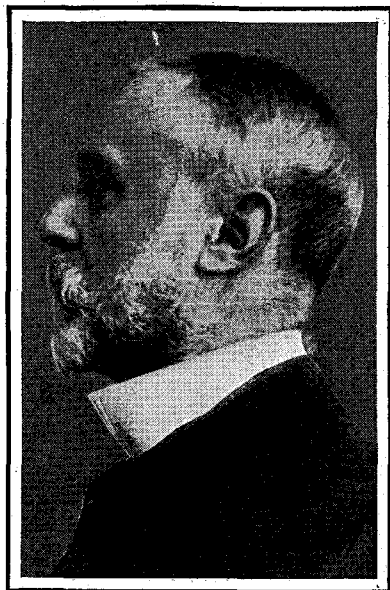
toral or otherwise, that should prevent a political party from passing a vote of censure upon assassination. The Constitutional Democrats of the Center ought to have felt themselves imperatively forced to break with the terrorists. Their very existence as a party, and indeed the existence of the whole Douma, depended upon this."

It would seem as if Dr. Martens's view of the Douma's unripeness and occasional ferocity had become at length accepted by the principal publicists of Europe. The St. Petersburg professor of international law, in a recent letter to the London *Times*, said that the late Russian Parliament was little better than a rabble of heterogeneous elements, and ought to be dissolved.

The London *Tribune* gave further grounds for the dissolution when it declared a few weeks ago that "dissolution has clearly been decided upon" because "the absence of the Left at the time of the vote of congratulation to the Czar upon his escape from the danger of assassination, and the refusal of the Douma to discuss the reactionary proposal that the assembly should condemn political murder, have produced a sad impression at court; and the impossibility of coming to an agreement on the land question appears to have convinced even Mr. Stolypine that the time for a dissolution has arrived." The London *Times*, quoted above, has spoken several times of the general opinion that the Douma was "unfit for legislative work."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND DISARMAMENT

THE flags of all nations flying harmoniously side by side at The Hague, and the delegates rambling in friendly groups through the twelfth-century palace of the counts of Holland, must not be taken to indicate any great consensus of opinion as prevailing upon



DR. VAN TETS VAN GOUDRIAAN,
Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, who
welcomed the peace delegates.

the most vital topic before the Conference, that of disarmament. We have already given the opinion of the press upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's frank but evidently inopportune statement made at Manchester that his Government desires the limitation of armament. Our columns we also opened to Prince von Buelow's scornful repudiation of the idea, and his refusal even to join in discussing it at The Hague. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Tittoni, Prime Minister of Italy, have also spoken in more or less clear and definite, if somewhat despairing

or desponding, language on the same question. Mr. Tittoni in particular, we are told, hedged so cleverly in his public utterance that Italy was made to appear as if inclined to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. And this seems to be much the attitude taken by a writer in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). He signs himself XXX, and this is the mark affixed to previous papers of a political character in the same periodical, which are evidently inspired by Mr. Tittoni's Government. The most important part of the article is that in which are intimated the views on disarmament which the Austria-Hungarian Government holds. After trying to reconcile the categorical refusal of Germany to discuss the question with Tittoni's vacillating and half-hearted acquiescence in the views of France and England, this writer remarks:

"Nor must we conclude that the intimate friendship between Germany and Austria is greater than that which exists between Germany and Italy, simply because Austria joins Germany in refusing to enter upon a discussion of disarmament. The reason the Triple Alliance has so far shown itself so efficacious in the maintenance of peace is because its natural potency as a factor in international life is much vaster than that which lies in the letter of any compact made at such a conference as that of The Hague. And this has been, still is, and ever will be possible, because with one common end in view, namely, pacification, each of the three Powers has not only perfect liberty of movement assigned to it, but also a special sphere of diplomatic activity. Thus Austria-Hungary deals with Russia, Italy chiefly with England and secondarily with France."

The writer concludes that disarmament will remain a needless and utterly irrelevant issue, the dream of cranks and doctrinaires,

so long as the Triple Alliance between Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary maintains its stability.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

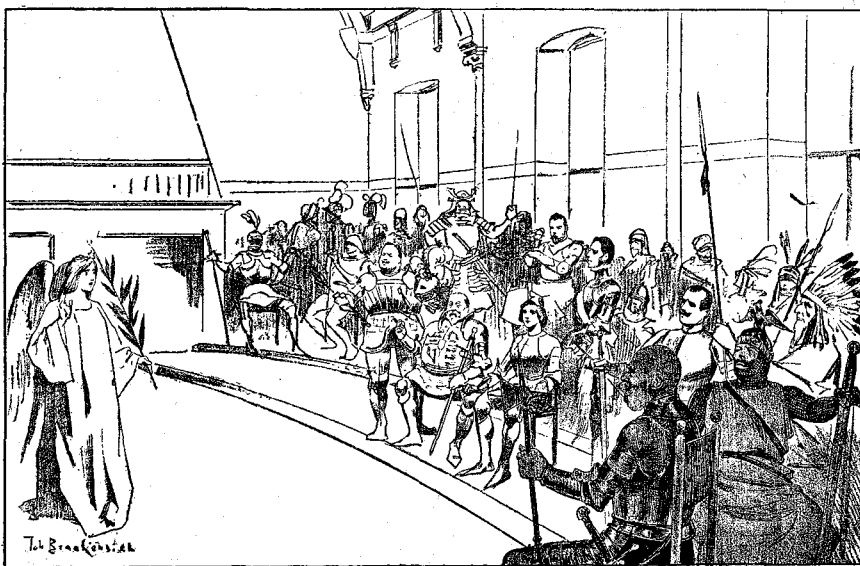
JAPANESE INTRIGUE IN THE EAST

A NEW view of the Anglo-Japanese *entente* or alliance is given in a book recently published by Mr. F. A. McKenzie, in which he lays some grievous charges against the oriental islanders who have so recently risen to fame and popularity. This is not the first work that Mr. McKenzie has written about the Land of the Rising Sun, and he speaks with authority as a trained observer who indulges in no personal prejudice. But while he bears testimony to the courage, energy, and persistency of Russia's conquerors, he expatiates also upon their boundless ambition, their hereditary dislike of foreigners, and their occasional carelessness in fulfilling the pledges for which they have given their word. In reference to England's alliance with them he quotes the words of Sir Henry Maine, the great international lawyer, that "any European Power which allies itself in arms with the yellow races against another European nation will play traitor to the welfare of the whole human race." He says that the way in which the Japanese have proved false to their promise to ensure the independence of Korea, and have maintained a policy of exclusion, is characteristic of the Oriental races, and he declares:

"Three years ago the trade of Korea was open to every man. To-day the independent administrator of the customs has gone, his place being taken by a Japanese; concessions and contracts have been showered upon Japanese speculators by Japanese officials; and foreign employees have been reduced in number to make room for Japanese agents. The Japanese have the power, and the great foreign nations are indifferent. What has happened in Korea has happened in Manchuria, and will happen at all ports, in all places, controlled by Japan."

He proceeds to quote a letter of Lafcadio Hearn in which this policy of exclusion was predicted. He says:

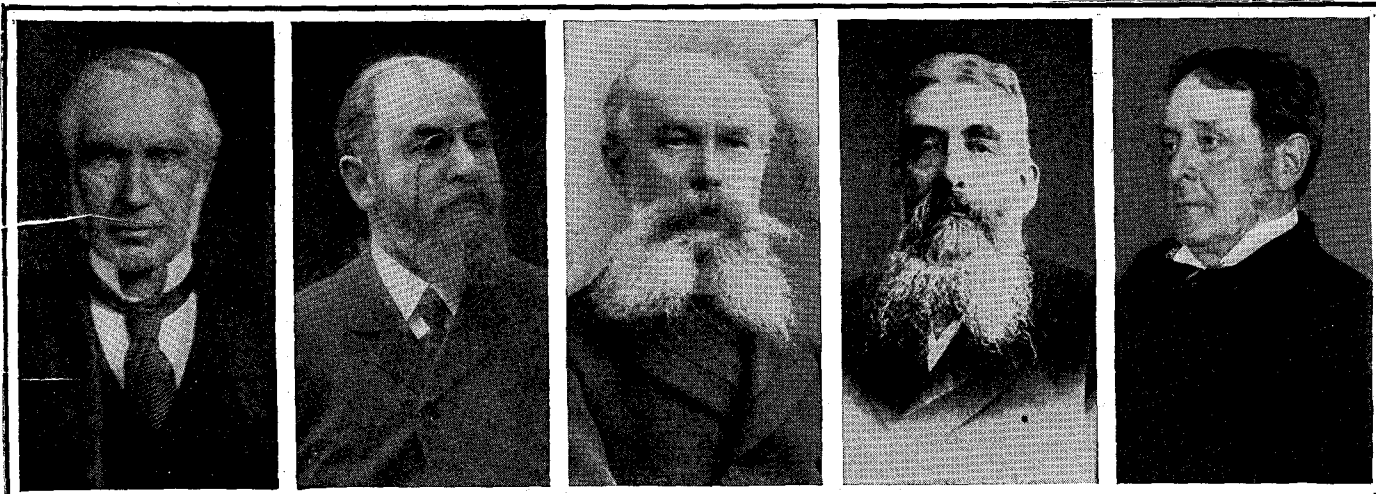
"It strikes me," wrote Hearn in 1895, "that in another twenty



"HAVE I COME TO THE RIGHT PLACE?"

—*Amsterdammer.*

years, or perhaps thirty, after a brief artificial expansion, all the ports will shrink. The foreign commerce will be all reduced to agencies. A system of small persecutions will be inaugurated and maintained to drive away all the foreigners who can be driven away. After the war there will be a strong antforeign reaction—outrages—police repressions—temporary stillness and peace; then a new crusade." This prophecy, adds Mr. McKenzie, with



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Great Britain.LÉON BOURGEOIS,
France.A. J. NELIDOFF,
Russia.W. H. DE BEAUFORT,
Holland.JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
United States.

LEADERS OF DELEGATIONS AT THE HAGUE.

the aid of the English alliance, may be fulfilled in a yet briefer time than Lafcadio Hearn contemplated."

But the Japanese are also busy in India trying to undermine English influence. This remarkable statement is conveyed to us in words which would indicate that Mr. McKenzie knows that whereof he speaks. To quote his language:

"Various Japanese publicists have visited India. . . . Mr. Hayada Tasuku, a well-known religious leader, wrote to a number of educated Indians with whom he had come in contact during his Indian visit: 'We can not but deeply sympathize with you,' said he, 'in the trying political situation in which you are now placed. It is my constant hope that the day will come when India will occupy a prominent place in the Eastern world as an independent and self-governing country.'"

TORTURE IN RUSSIAN PRISONS

THE late Douma's refusal to pass a resolution condemning acts of terrorism receives a new light from an article in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), in which we are told that the delegates were convinced that bomb-throwing and assassination were mere reprisals on the Government's brutality. This article owes no slight part of its significance to the fact that Switzerland, and Lausanne in particular, is at present the refuge of many Russian political exiles; hence the first-hand information accessible to the journal we cite. The importance of the torture question in Russia, upon which the recent dissolution of the Douma largely hinged, is our only excuse for reproducing the grim cartoon from *Judy*. The writer in the Lausanne review, speaking of Mr. Golovin's failure to secure a proper discussion of his motion condemning terrorism, declares:

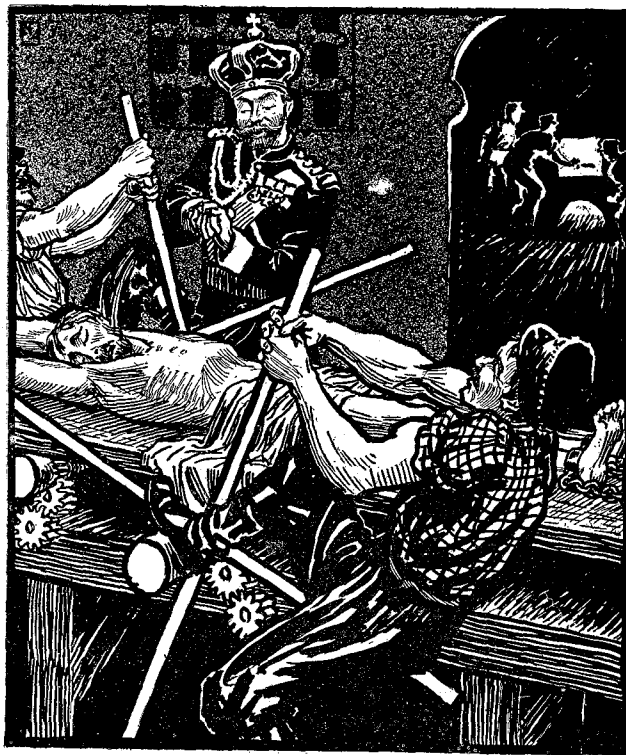
"It can not be doubted that when the question was proposed, the majority of the Douma were satisfied that terrorism in Russia really results from the tyranny of the Government, which drives every political adversary to despair, if not to fury. We can understand the spirit of such debates from the descriptions, given by some of the deputies, of the tortures inflicted on political prisoners. 'In this country,' said the deputy Ouspenski, 'the knout is to be met with everywhere. Torture is rampant in our prisons, the police commissioners resort to it, the Black Bands practise it, and, altho scourging is forbidden by law, it is universally resorted to.'"

"The deputy continued by recalling how the earliest acts of terrorism were provoked by the punishment which Trepoff inflicted on the political prisoner Bogoliouhof, who had neglected to lift his hat when the chief unexpectedly entered his cell. Since then young girls have been flogged. For instance, the Governor-General of Siberia condemned Miss Sighida to receive a hundred strokes of the rod, because she protested against the insolence of a gendarme officer. Altho the director of the prison declared that

he could not execute the order, and reported that the prison doctor, Mr. Gourvitch, declined to be present at the scene, Miss Sighida underwent the punishment, and in the evening died of her injuries. Soon afterward three of her comrades, the Misses Vovalewski, Shiwitski, and Kalioujni took their own lives by poison. Their example was followed by other prisoners."

The cases of torture properly so-called were most common at Riga, where not only those under sentence, but those who were awaiting trial, suffered the most diabolical cruelties. The writer proceeds:

"The investigation made by the Douma proves that the police at Riga opened a genuine torture-chamber. The prisoners who were brought into it had their nails slowly drawn out; their hair was plucked out, their beards and mustaches torn out by the roots. In some cases their bones were broken, and their flesh stripped off by scourges made of steel wire covered with leather. When a government sets an example by such acts of barbarity, what wonder is it if the revolutionaries retort with bombs?"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



MIDDLE AGES UP TO DATE.

"You know I am really sorry for you, but what can I do?"

—*Judy* (London).

FRENCH GAINS IN CANADA

THOSE who live south of the Canadian border are apt to think, unless they have traveled extensively in the Dominion, that Canada is nothing more than an English colony with its opinions dictated by an English imperialistic press, and that it forms altogether as homogeneous a constellation of provinces as the United States. This is far from being the case, however, for there are two legalized languages and two distinct religious faiths in Canada, and the result of these differences is of growing importance.

The English-Canadians are rapidly retiring before the French and yielding up Quebec, the border counties of Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island to their occupation, says James Baugh in *The Westminster Review* (London). The French-Canadian press must be allowed to exhibit striking features of enterprise, tolerance, and patriotism, and French farmers are buying up the best land, but while the Frenchman refuses to be Anglicized, he remains loyal to England. The solidarity of the French-Canadians is thus dwelt upon by this writer:

"The English-speaking press of Canada sometimes deplores the fact that the English-speaking farmer and business man has been compelled by the unsympathetic attitude of the French-Canadian to abandon his lands and business stands and seek a more congenial environment elsewhere. In this way nearly all that vast region of incomparable agricultural land known as the Eastern Townships is being vacated by the English, to go into the possession of the French. We can not censure the French-Canadian for this result. Such a result was inevitable. The heterogeneous mass of English-speaking people had nothing in common but their language; while the French-Canadian moves forward in a united and solid phalanx of irresistible force of language, faith, and patriotism. Yet he has always paid a fair, if not a generous, price for the Englishman's land, and the question has been asked, Where does he get the money to buy a fourth of a province? Some have answered, The rich church corporations of Montreal and Quebec furnish the money at a low rate of interest. Be that as it may, the French-Canadian in supplanting the English farmer wherever it is possible to do so in the Province of Quebec. This is only an incident in the peaceful evolution of a nation. It is now frequently stated that in two or three decades no English-speaking people will be found in Quebec outside the cities and large towns. This is probably a true prediction."

From the present outlook it would seem that the French-Canadians hold the future of Canada in their grasp, just as the Dominion is at present controlled by a Prime Minister of their number. Mr. Baugh remarks on this point:

"With the solid and homogeneous Province of Quebec, the border counties of Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, the French-Canadian will certainly be in a very good position not only to control his own destiny, but that of the remaining part of Canada also. Is it possible to divert him and frustrate or thwart his designs and aspirations? I think not. The Presbyterian Church have made strenuous efforts to evangelize him and have failed lamentably; and unless science and secular education undermine his faith and religion, he will remain steadfast in the faith of his fathers. The paternal attitude of the church and hierarchy of the Province toward labor is one of solicitude and conciliation. To such a degree has the church manifested her interest in this movement that it has been said she has canonized labor. Be that as it may, Labor Day has assumed the character of a religious fête, in the Province of Quebec."

Yet French-Canadians, according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a

French Catholic, are English in patriotic feeling, just as the Irish in America would never refuse to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY DILEMMA

HOW to increase the British Army, and at the same time reduce the expense, is the problem that confronts the Right Honorable Richard Burdon Haldane, Secretary of State for War. Any other man might well shrink from such a task, but Mr. Haldane has hit upon a scheme which he calculates will make the defense of the Empire not only easy, but also cheap. The provisions of his new bill will sweep away a great part of the regular army, with the expense it involves, will abolish the volunteers and the militia who are represented in every county and city of England, and will institute what Mr. Haldane calls a "territorial army." The provisions of his new Army Bill are thus outlined by Prof. E. S. Beesly, of University College, London, in *The Positivist Review* (London):

"Mr. Haldane proposes to have an expeditionary force of 167,000 regulars, ready to be mobilized and sent abroad. In order to provide drafts to fill up the gaps in this force caused by war there is to be a 'special contingent,' of about 74,000 men, who will be called regulars and will actually be so in the sense that they are subject to all the obligations of regulars, but who will resemble the present militia in being disembodied during peace, after a short and imperfect training. They will, in fact, be the present militiamen under another name, and with liability to be drafted into the regular army whenever wanted.

"The volunteers, as well as the militia, are to be abolished. In place of these two forces we are to have a territorial army,' consisting of 300,000 men trained like the present volunteers, but with stricter discipline and with more uniformity. They will, in fact, be the present volunteers under a new name and with new duties."

The critics of this ingenious bill are asking, however, Who will join the territorial army? Not the volunteers, who have not time to take the six months' training imposed by Mr. Haldane upon those who of their own accord only are to enrol themselves in its ranks. Not the militia, who frequently join the regular army of to-day, and would prefer that to a participation in this new and hazardous experiment. That the volunteers who represent different sections of the public service could not join this visionary "territorial army" is declared by the *London Standard*, which points out that the absence of the volunteers from their regular occupations for six months "would inflict immense loss upon the community" and upon themselves, with "the inevitable result" that "the territorial army would not come into being."

The Saturday Review (London) says bluntly:

"There are only two possible courses to pursue with regard to the military forces of this country. We must either have universal compulsory service or we must foster the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers. The application of a uniform system, without compulsion, must fail, because it is only by a variety of terms of service to suit differently placed individuals that the voluntary system can produce any satisfactory results, altho even in that case it fails to provide for our needs."

Professor Beesly sees conscription on the horizon:

"The nation, suddenly finding itself without the militia, without the volunteers, with a skeleton special contingent and a phantom territorial army, is expected to resign itself, however reluctantly, to conscription."



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THE BRITISH WAR SECRETARY,

Who is suspected of threatening England with military conscription.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EVOLUTION OF MOTHER-LOVE

THAT maternal affection exists even in the lowest organisms, but that its foundations, even in the higher animals, are material and physiological far more than we are wont to think, are the contentions of Henry de Varigny, who writes on the subject in the *Temps* (Paris). The writer gives an exposition, in particular, of the views of the French biologist A. Giard. He writes as follows:

"Love in the protozoan . . . is evidently very much a physical phenomenon. It resembles the process by which two chemical substances combine. Here, as in a great number of acts where some have seen preferences, antipathies, etc., there are only physico-chemical laws in play. They have much in common, in fact, with movements that take place in inorganic matter, with the inner phenomena of atoms, the processes of crystallization, etc., in which the imagination may see the expression of feelings and emotions of a high degree.

"We must, however, reject all imagination and the anthropomorphic sentimentalism that ignorance so easily imparts; and the great interest in Giard's work lies in the rigor with which he excludes all this from his study of mother-love in animals.

"See, for instance, a mother crab carrying about a mass of eggs. Touch one of them and the creature protests with vigor. She becomes angry and opens her huge claws to repel the aggressor. Shall we say that mother-love is quite evident here? This mother defends her young even before they are born!

"To which the naturalist answers . . . that the female who is carrying about a sacculine parasite instead of eggs acts exactly in the same way. The probabilities are that the eggs and the parasite occasion identical sensations and that touching either is equally disagreeable to the crab. There is no mother-love in this, therefore.

"Again, some cochineal insects, after having laid their eggs, die, covering them with their bodies. It is easy to write eloquently of this, in celebration of the heroism of this dying mother who defends her offspring with her own body. But this is pure literature. The cochineal dies on its eggs because it has not the strength to go elsewhere. That is all.

"How about the fishes? Mother-love is at least not violent among them. Some leave their eggs at the bottom of the water; others leave them on the surface. . . . Some fish, however, take a certain care of their eggs; the Chinese macropod sucks them up from time to time into its mouth and changes their position. 'Excellent father!' do we say? The truth seems to be that at this time the fish's mouth contains a certain amount of mucus, and that the eggs help to agglutinate this and remove it."

Certain serpents exhibit a like phenomenon, the writer goes on to say. Those that incubate their eggs manifest apparent signs of mother-love that are rather due, Giard says, to fever. The creature endeavors to cool itself by contact with the eggs, and as the fever abates, this desire also lessens. In birds, too, the author insists that what is usually interpreted as maternal feeling may in many cases be ascribed to other causes. Incubation is more common among them than among reptiles, he says, simply because their bodily temperature is higher and the fever therefore is more marked at the time of setting. But how about the higher animals? Says Mr. De Varigny:

"Many cases have been described where animals have adopted the young of other species when their own have died or have been removed: lionesses have adopted puppies; cats, rabbits or even rats. These cases are counted by hundreds, and in many of them the adoptive brood belongs to a species which normally lives on bad terms with that of the mother. So we are told: 'See the strength of the maternal instinct! This creature desires to be a mother at any price. Her maternal love has undergone perversion, but its existence is very much in evidence.' Naturalists, however, take another view. They regard the adoptive mother's zeal as more selfish than altruistic. She seeks her own advantage rather than that of her adopted children. What she wants

of them is a service, the relief which they give by taking the over-supply of milk:

"Does this mean that there is nothing but egotism, animalism, and physiologic action in mother-love, and in all other love, by extension? By no means. Even with the lower animals there is certainly something besides simple tactisms and tropisms, something besides involuntary and mechanical movements of the same nature as physical and chemical reactions. In addition to these there is an element non-existent in the metal and the chemical salt—a vague consciousness. Higher up in the animal scale, it is certain that there is something beyond the physiological needs that determine numerous acts interpreted as altruistic; a more elevated consciousness begins to develop, which in the human race reaches a still loftier plane and which, in future, may rise higher yet. But it remains evident that at the bottom there is egotism, material necessities, physiology, animality. Of all these, sure signs remain even in the highest organisms.

"In reality, there has been too much attribution to inferior creatures of the aptitudes of the superior, and we have probably, in imagination, put too much of the man into the insect and mollusk. The truth is not so; what is really carried over into the inferior being is the law of brute matter; the elementary psychism of the lower organisms is in turn carried on to the higher creatures. Instead of regarding the lower animals as possessing feelings like those of man, as is incessantly done, we should rather consider the latter as prolonging the animalism of the former. The current is really flowing in the other direction."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A FAN RUN BY HOT AIR

IMPROVED and inexpensive devices for mitigating summer heat are sure to become popular, not only in the tropics, but in every climate where there are protracted warm seasons. Such a device, which may possibly supersede the electric fan, has been recently introduced into Bombay by a German firm. United States Consul E. H. Dennison writes to *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* that this is a portable fan propelled by a hot-air engine, and he predicts that it will have a large sale throughout India. He particularizes as follows:

"Owing to the intense heat which prevails in this country during most of the year, fans of some kind are a necessity to the comfort of Europeans, and their offices, shops, and residences are all equipped with the old-fashioned swinging screens known as 'punkahs,' which consist of a piece of cloth or matting stretched over a rectangular frame hung from the ceiling and kept in motion by a servant at the end of a cord. Wherever electricity is introduced these are generally superseded by electric ceiling-fans.

"The natural field for the hot-air-engine fan would be in localities where there is no electric power, but it has been found that it can compete with the electric fan in the latter's own field, owing to the extreme cheapness of the cost of its running, which is about one-fifth of that of the electric fan.

"The fan is propelled by a hot-air engine, the heat being generated by a kerosene-lamp which holds about one quart of oil, sufficient to keep the fan running for over twenty-four hours. To the lamp is attached a small glass chimney which fits into a larger metal chimney connected with the engine. Upon the top of the engine is hung the fan, similar in shape and size to the ordinary electric fan, whose speed is governed by the size of the flame; that is, to reduce the speed the flame is turned down, and to increase it the flame is turned up. The whole outfit weighs about thirty pounds, and sets upon a small stand, raising the level of the fan proper to that of an ordinary desk. It is fitted with handles, and can be easily moved to any portion of the room or house desired.

"If American manufacturers can produce a similar article, with perhaps a few improvements and at a smaller cost, an immense field will be found for its sale, for this is not necessarily limited to India, but would include every hot country in which white people are compelled to live.

"These fans at present sell for \$62 each, which makes them

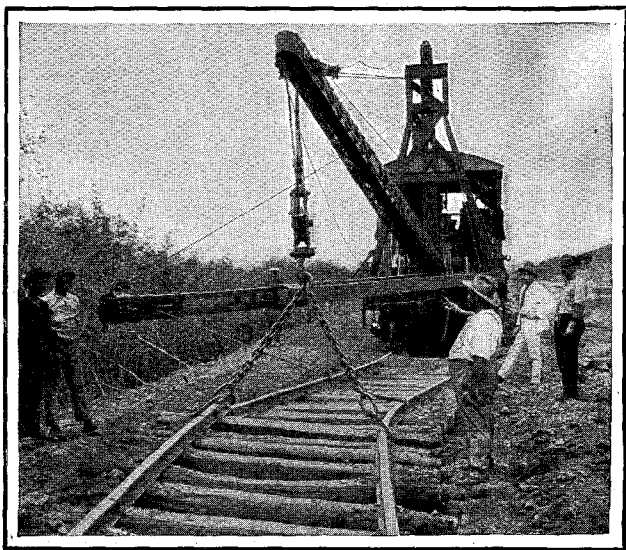
rather too expensive to be used by any but the well-to-do. However, the manufacturer expects to be able soon to materially reduce this price with the expected larger output."

A MACHINE THAT SHIFTS A RAILROAD

A MACHINE that picks up railway track—rails, ties, and all, just as it lies—and shifts it sidewise to a new position is at work on the Panama Railroad. This road is being double-tracked, and the work is done by first widening the embankment on both sides, and then shifting the track to one side by means of the machine, leaving space on the other for laying the second line of rails. Mr. E. Budd, Engineer of Maintenance of the road, who describes the work in *Engineering News* (New York, June 13), writes:

"The enormous amount of track-shifting required by this process, also the great amount of similar work being done on the Canal Commission dump-tracks, led to the idea of building a machine especially for raising and shifting tracks. The figure shows the design of this track-shifter, which is the invention of Mr. W. G. Bierd, general manager of the Panama Railroad, and for which he has taken out letters patent. It consists essentially of a double-drum hoisting-engine, a horizontal boom and a vertical boom, all mounted on a car. The vertical boom is to lift the track, and the horizontal boom to shift it laterally. The amount of lateral throw it is possible to make with this machine depends entirely upon the amount of bend the rails will stand without breaking, as the machine is powerful enough to break 70-pound rails at every throw.

"The view on this page shows the machine in use for shifting track to the edge of a widened embankment. It gives an idea of



Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

TRACK-SHIFTING MACHINE AT WORK
On the Panama Railroad.

the heavy construction of the head-frame and booms. It will be seen that the track has been slightly raised by hooks on a chain sling hung from the lifting-boom. The shifting is done by means of a wire cable passing through the head of the shifting-boom and attached to the inner rail by a hook.

"In practise the best results are obtained by making two hitches to each rail length of track; that is, throw 15 or 16 feet of track at each move. By this method, track consisting of 70-pound rails and 18 ties per rail-length can be shifted laterally 4 feet without injuring it. The machine backs away from the track as it is thrown, thus standing always on the old alinement. If it is desired to shift a track any considerable distance, requiring more than one throw, the machine is simply given additional runs over this stretch of the track, making a shift of 4 feet each time. After the first run, however, it is not necessary to use the lifting-boom, as track lying loosely on the dump (skeleton track) is pulled over 4 to 5 feet easily without lifting. The Canal Commission has found these machines useful for raising tracks where dumping-grounds are being developed, by laying track on the original surface and

raising it until the required height is reached. Used in this way, only the lifting-boom is required."

Track can be shifted by this machine, Mr. Budd tells us, at a cost of about one-half cent a foot. To do it on the Isthmus by hand would cost about seventeen times as much.

CHARACTER-STRUGGLES IN THE PLANT WORLD

THE well-known discovery of De Vries, the Dutch botanist, that new varieties of flowers may appear suddenly, by what he calls mutation, cleared up the earlier evolutionary theory that a great length of time was required for the development of new species, on the supposition that the process was extremely gradual. An interesting corollary of this discovery is the recent work of Burck, who has shown that in certain plants there are what he calls "intermediate races," the result of an undetermined contest that is going on between opposite tendencies in this kind of sudden development. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 16):

"In the important reflections made by De Vries on his remarkable experiments on the sudden appearance of plant varieties by 'mutation,' he has considered the possible existence of what he has called intermediary races, characterized as follows: Side by side with normal plants, showing exclusively their specific characteristics and having only latent anomalies, if any at all, we find new varieties, apparently constant, in which some one anomaly has become preponderant, while the specific characteristic opposed to this anomaly becomes latent and either disappears or does not manifest itself. There may be different degrees, also, between these two extremes, that, for example, where the anomaly has not overcome the specific characteristic and there is thus a struggle between them, resulting in the predominance of one or the other; no cases are known in which there is numerical equality between the successive or simultaneous manifestations of two opposed characteristics. But W. Burck believes that he has found evidence of cases where the specific characteristic is almost vanquished, but remains only semilient, that is to say, able to show itself occasionally, when conditions are particularly favorable. These cases would represent the 'intermediary races' hypothetically considered by De Vries."

As an instance, the author cites the family of the Umbelliferae, which has been specially studied by Burck. In this family the male and female organs are usually borne on separate plants, but there are bisexual species, and on these are often found flowers that are exclusively male or female. Sometimes there will occur in such a species a plant bearing only male or only female flowers, as is the case, for example, with the garden carrot or the pimpinell.

Burck has investigated particularly the species *Heracleum sphondylium*, which is bisexual over a great part of Central Europe, but may become partly or exclusively male, and therefore sterile. Plants containing both bisexual and male flowers are regarded by Burck as instances of his "intermediary" races, the specific characteristic (in these cases the bisexual flower) becoming latent. In such conditions the double-sexed flower appears only in nutritive conditions that are very favorable to the plant, and where the plant is badly nourished the bisexual gives way altogether to the male flower. Thus bisexual flowers are most numerous in the terminal umbels, which are the best nourished. Burck tries to show that this struggle between partly latent characteristics takes place in other plants also, such as the violet, which has both open and closed flowers. He regards this plant as an "intermediate" variety. The writer says in closing:

"It may be seen how, from this fertile point of view of mutation, problems may be stated anew, and how new standpoints may be substituted for old horizons."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

UNPLEASANT HABIT OF THE HORNED LIZARD

NATURALISTS have been disputing a long time over the claim that the horned lizard can dart a jet of blood from his eye. With such questions do our students of nature busy their minds. This momentous question has now been settled. He can.



RAYMOND LEE DITMARS,
Curator of reptiles in the New York
Zoo.

It should be written down in his favor, however, that he exercises this indelicate habit but rarely. In a recent work entitled "The Reptile Book" (New York, 1907) Raymond Lee Ditmars, curator of reptiles in the New York Zoological Park, relates a somewhat remarkable case. Says *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, June) in a notice of this book:

"The expulsion of jets of blood from the corner of the eye is a remarkable habit sometimes attributed to horned lizards. We can hardly wonder that so eminent an observer as Raymond Lee Ditmars, . . . after having examined several hundred specimens without observing the effect, should have become somewhat skeptical about the alleged habit. His skepticism, however, has been suddenly dispelled with a rather startling denouement.

"Having received an unusually large and fat specimen of a Mexican horned lizard (*Phrynosoma orbiculare*), he photographed the specimen and then began to measure it.

"The latter process," he says, "seemed to greatly excite the creature. It finally threw the head slightly upward, the neck became rigid, the eyes bulged from the sockets, when there was a distinct sound like that

produced if one presses the tongue against the roof of the mouth and forces a small quantity of air forward. This rasping sound, consuming but the fraction of a second, was accompanied by a jet of blood at great pressure. It hit the wall, four feet away, at the same level as that of the reptile. The duration of the flow of blood appeared to be about one and a half seconds, and toward its termination the force gradually diminished, as noted by a course of drops down the wall and along the floor to a position almost under the spot where the reptile had been held. The stream of blood seemed to be as fine as horsehair and to issue from the eyelid, which was momentarily much swollen.

"For some time after the performance the eyes were tightly closed and nothing could induce the lizard to open them. Within two minutes after it was placed on the ground the protruding aspect of the eyeballs and the swelling of the eyelids had disappeared.

"Most surprising was the amount of blood expended. The wall and floor showed a course of thickly sprinkled spots about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. There were one hundred and three of these spots."

THE NEW CURE FOR THE OPIUM HABIT—The discovery in the Malay peninsula of a forest vine whose leaves cure the habit of opium-using was described in our issue for February 16, page 247. The vine is the *Combretum sundaicum*, and the cure is ef-

fectured by a decoction of the leaves, mixt with roasted opium. *The Hospital* (London, June 1) says:

"By an arrangement of doses the patient takes a daily decreasing quantity of opium and a daily increasing quantity of the *Combretum* decoction. The result, it is said, has been so successful that nearly four hundred opium-smokers have abandoned the habit, and the official import returns for the district where it has been used show a decrease of over thirty chests of opium per month. The discovery, we are informed, was made accidentally by some Chinese wood-cutters, who, running short of tea, made shift with the leaves of *Combretum*, and observed that it induced a distaste for the 'smoke.' The last word on the drug habit, whether the drug be alcohol or opium, will probably be spoken when we can substitute for these deleterious narcotics a nerve stimulant as safe as tea and coffee. And it is possible that in the *Combretum* we possess a new alkaloid having the pleasant and beneficial qualities of opium without the pains De Quincey wrote about so eloquently. As every one knows, among the nations of Northwestern Europe, altho alcohol is taken with safety by a large majority of people, yet there is a certain proportion whose unstable nervous system renders them an easy prey to alcoholism. If in the new opium remedy we are fortunate to have hit upon an agent which can also satisfy or destroy the cravings of a drunkard for alcohol, then the discovery will rank as an achievement. It is to be hoped, therefore, that an immediate trial of the *Combretum sundaicum* will be made in this country, not only in the treatment of the opium habit, but also in that of chronic alcoholism."

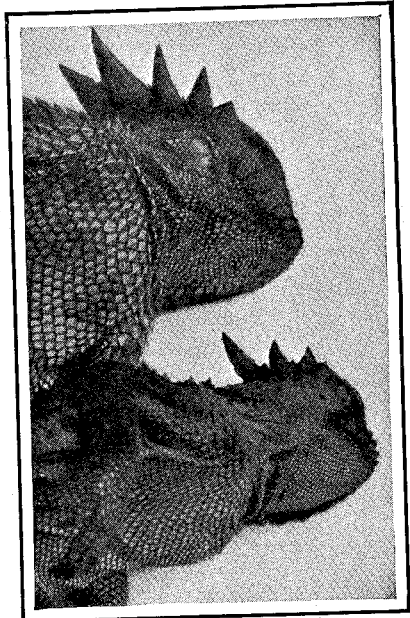
AGE, GROWTH, AND DEATH

THE results of many years' study of the essential nature of old age, and its relations to the normal phenomena of growth, have recently been given by Prof. Charles S. Minot, of Harvard Medical School, in a series of six public lectures. One of Professor Minot's conclusions is that we grow old most rapidly in early infancy. His lectures are now in course of publication in *The Popular Science Monthly*, but a brief résumé of the whole appears in *The American Naturalist* (New York, June). Says this magazine:

"Rejecting such *criteria* of old age as a halting gait or arteriosclerosis, which pertain to man, he has sought those features which apply as well to the aged frog or fish, and even to still lower forms. Such characteristics are found in the decreasing rate of cell division, the increase of protoplasm at the expense of the nucleus, and the progressive differentiation of the protoplasm. . . .

"The rate of cell division is expressed by the 'mitotic index,' which is the average number of mitotic figures [characteristic appearances due to cell division] found, in sections, among a thousand nuclei. The mitotic index falls from 18 to 13 in rabbit embryos of 7½ and 13 days respectively. Drawings, on the same scale, of nuclei of the various tissues in rabbit embryos of 7½ to 16½

days show a striking reduction in the actual size of the nucleus, except in the case of the nervous tissue. Even there, in relation to the protoplasmic mass, the nucleus may be relatively small. "The rate of growth begins to decline before birth, and this rate of decline rapidly decreases until old age, when growth is at



HEADS OF HORNED LIZARDS.

its minimum. The uninterrupted process of senescence was demonstrated by weighings of rabbit embryos of various ages, and of individual guinea-pigs, rabbits, and chickens, from birth until death. The same law was held to apply to man, both in physical development as shown by statistics of weight, and in mental development as determined by psychologists. During the first months after birth, progress in acquiring concepts of time, space, the ego, and the external world is more rapid than in later years. As with weight, the rate of decline is most abrupt at the outset, becoming gradual as age advances.

"The study leads to the paradoxical conclusion that the changes of senescence are most marked in the years of infancy, for the popular idea of maximum efficiency as the mark of maturity is set aside. The embryo in adding an ounce to its weight is rated as advancing more rapidly than the child in gaining a pound; the insect which leaps many times its own length would be regarded as more successful in jumping than the mammal which can far outdistance it.

"Because of the rapid early decline in the rate of development Professor Minot believes that the age of college entrance should be lowered, and that professional studies should be entered upon at a younger age. A final publication of these researches, which have extended through many years, is in preparation."

AN EXTRAORDINARY SNAP-SHOT

IT would be impossible to detect anything remarkable about the accompanying view of a distant motor-car, by mere inspection. It becomes noteworthy only when we are told that the machine is traveling at a speed of 102 miles an hour—a rate at



Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

PHOTOGRAPH OF AN AUTOMOBILE GOING 150 FEET A SECOND.

which cameras with ordinary shutters will not under normal conditions take a clear picture. The actual result in this case, we are told by a writer in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June), was due more to luck than to skill. He says:

"The photographer who succeeded in getting a picture of Lancia as he ran the second heat of the five-mile open championship in the Daytona-Ormond races had good reason to be proud of his achievement. When the picture was taken the 110 horse-power racer was moving at the rate of about 150 feet per second, and it would seem impossible to photograph an object moving at such a terrific speed. However, as the shutter was set to give an exposure of only about one one-hundredth of a second, the distance traversed by the machine while the picture was taken was only about a foot and a half. This was still further reduced by the distance of the machine from the camera and the position of the photographer almost in its path. The great difficulty in taking the picture was not with the mechanism of the camera, as the speed of the shutter was ample, but lay with the handling by the photographer. Had he missed by a quarter of a second the precise instant at which he released his shutter, he would have had only a streak of black across his picture or the machine would have been far behind him down the beach. Such precision is almost beyond human control, and the remarkable picture here shown must be ascribed to great good luck.

"The beach shown is famous as the most magnificent race-course in the world, either artificial or natural. It is over 150

yards wide at low tide, and presents an unbroken stretch of twenty miles, absolutely level, smooth, and hard. The races are held when the tide is out, and between each series of events the waters of the Atlantic completely renew the track. A closer inspection of the tracks which may be seen upon the beach would show that the great racing-machines almost leave the ground in their course and fly through the air, as for distances of eight or ten feet the tracks can hardly be seen upon the sand. To the right may be seen the peculiar track made by a machine which 'skidded' in turning upon the beach. These races are very popular with tourists from all parts of the country, who come to enjoy the milder climate. The long stretch of the fine, dustless course gives excellent opportunity for observation."

RESTING A RAILROAD TUNNEL ON MUD

WHEN the Pennsylvania road first planned to run its New-York tunnels through the soft ooze under the North River, much notice was given in the public press to the ingenious device by which it was intended to prevent the tubes from sinking in the slime, by means of screw-piles resting on solid rock-bottom and constituting, with the tunnel itself, a sort of "bridge under water." Now we are informed that it is proposed to omit the supporting piles entirely, as it is thought that the tube will keep its place without their aid. At the same time we are told that supporting piles, not included in the original plan, are being added to the East-River subway tunnel, altho some engineers are of opinion that they are unnecessary. All this leaves a somewhat unpleasant impression that the stability of long tunnels through soft materials is an unsettled question of engineering, and this impression is deepened by an editorial on the subject in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 8). Says the writer:

"We doubt if we could find among the larger and more serious engineering works, one in which there is more divergence of opinion among engineers than that of tunnel construction by the method of driving tubes through the soft material of river bottoms. When the question of tunneling the East and North rivers came up for consideration, the problem was in some respects a new one; for altho the Greathead shield system had been employed many years before in building a tunnel beneath the Thames, the material under that river differed so widely from this below the two rivers of New York, where the bottom consists largely of a semifluid silt, that the New-York problem had to be treated quite independently and subject to its own special conditions.

"When a cast-iron tunnel is driven through the sand and gravel or the stiff clay of London, there is no question of its subsequent stability—where it is placed it will remain for all time. But when the suggestion was made to drive from 2,000 to 4,000 feet of cast-iron tube through the comparatively soft and semifluid mud at the bottom of our rivers, the question of permanence became all-important and called for careful consideration. So serious did it appear to Mr. Jacobs, chief engineer of the various tunnels under the North River, that he decided to sink massive piling clear across the river, build a track structure from pile to pile of sufficient strength to carry unaided the load of the moving traffic, and treat his tubes as a mere envelop, whose duty it was, not to support the load, but merely to provide an airtight tube through which the trains might run. He carried this idea of separating the weight-carrying and the enveloping elements in his tunnel so far that he provided sliding joints in the bottom plates of the tube where the piles passed through, the idea being that any slight movement of the tubes might take place independently of the piles and track structure.

"The success of the work under the Hudson and East rivers proves that it is entirely possible to build as many tunnel tubes as may be desired. But the question which has yet to be proved, and which is exercising the minds of some of the ablest engineers in this city to-day, is, how far will the vibration set up in the metal tubes by the passage of the trains tend to agitate the surrounding material sufficiently to cause its displacement and a consequent settlement of the tubes? If such a settlement did occur to any

great extent in a rigidly bolted-up member less than 20 feet in diameter and from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in length, and rigidly supported at the ends, there would be bending stresses developed which would be far in excess of the resisting power of the tubes, and fracture must ensue. But whatever theory may indicate, time alone can tell whether the vibrations of the trains will have any disturbing effect upon the surrounding mud and silt. Personally, we are of the decided opinion that it will, and that, in all portions of the various tunnels now under construction which lie in material of less than a certain density and compactness, the piles should be sunk through the bottom of the tubes until they reach rock or some other sufficiently firm bearing. Moreover, with all due deference to Mr. Jacobs's theories, we believe that the piles should be anchored securely at their upper ends to the shell of the tunnel."

In the case of the East-River tunnels, the piling is being put in about 50 feet apart over a stretch of about 2,000 feet where the tunnel passes through soft mud. The writer believes that the piles should be driven closer together, and that the wide spacing will lead to bending between the points of support. He goes on to say:

"The experience had with the Brooklyn tunnel proves that in future subaqueous tunnel construction it would be advisable, where the route lies through soft silt and mud, to increase the depth of flanges, diameter of bolts, and general resisting strength of the cast-iron shell. The frequent breakages in the lining of the Rapid-Transit tubes, both during construction and since construction was completed, afford, to say the very least, a strong presumption that the lining is not any too strong for its work. It is claimed by the Rapid-Transit engineers that these fractures of the plates were caused by wrong methods of construction. This may well be true; but what about any fractures of plates which may have taken place since the tubes were completed and the last of the lining-plates inserted? If there have been such fractures, public safety and the prestige of every one concerned demand that a most careful system of tests with loaded trains be carried out for a reasonable length of time, and the effects noted, before the tubes are thrown open for public travel."

LAYING THE DUST

OWING to the great increase of motor-driven vehicles our good roads are now subjected to a traffic for which they were not built. In particular, the dust-raising powers of an automobile far exceed those of any horse-drawn vehicle, so that the dust problem has, in many places, reached an acute stage. The following article from *Engineering* (London, May 31) shows that the British public is suffering in the same way as the American. We read:

"The condition of many of the main roads in the country after a few days of fine weather is such as to justify almost every expression that may be used to designate it. The surface consists either of a thick layer of impalpable but otherwise only too evident dust or of a variable mixture of sand and loose sharp stones, according to the locality. Every fast vehicle that passes, and often merely a puff of wind, raises the dust in clouds, blinding and choking the users of the road, penetrating wayside houses, and chastening the people like one of the plagues of Egypt. The more frequented highways are often shrouded throughout the day in a dense white pall of dust stirred up by the wind and the traffic, and never having time to settle. It is not surprising that the public grumbles and demands relief in one direction or another. For years the main roads had never been called upon to bear any traffic worth speaking of. The transport of passengers, agricultural produce, and merchandise had long been absorbed by the railways, except for the minor interchange between neighboring villages. With the advent of fast self-propelled vehicles came a sudden and overwhelming change in the situation. A new set of conditions have been placed upon the roads, which have hitherto failed to respond to them.

"As motor-cars undoubtedly accentuated, if they did not create, the dust nuisance, it is fashionable in some quarters to lay on them alone the blame for the present state of affairs. One can under-

stand this point of view being held by the pedestrian, cyclist, or horse-driver who has just been suffocated with dust or bombarded with stones after the passage of a car; but it is, nevertheless, unfair. But it comes with particularly bad grace from a horse-driver, for no motor-car fouls the road with excreta or pounds its surface to pieces with three-hundredweight hammers as it goes along. There is, however, no need to apportion blame among the various road-users, for, properly speaking, no blame attaches to them. It is the function of a road to carry such traffic as is required to pass over it, and if it can not do this without causing a nuisance, it is an inefficient construction. The blame in the first instance lies with the maker or maintainer; but in awarding it we must bear in mind the drop in agricultural profits and in the ratable value of farms. Up to quite recent times traffic was local, and the roads were paid for locally. Now it promises to be national, and there is an outcry for nationally maintained roads.

"The road-makers have been caught asleep, and resent being awakened to their duties. Even to-day in many districts it is considered sufficient to strew a stretch of road periodically with more or less broken flints to be pulverized by the traffic, and to employ a few picturesque old men in hoeing out a dangerous ditch at each side. The very elements of road-making seem to have been forgotten in many districts since the decline of road transport, and the revival of traffic is met by petulant complaints against modern vehicles, instead of by adequate efforts to meet the altered circumstances. If one travels through any county, one finds certain stretches of the main roads comparatively good, and these alternate with lengths of dust, shingle, and sand-covered surface. Here alone is a fact which should give rise to inquiry. If certain parts of a road can be kept in reasonably good condition, why should not other parts of the same road be kept equally well? The conditions of traffic, the nature of the environment, and the class of road-metal available are identical, so far as one can judge, and yet the same result is not attained."

The complete regeneration of the roads, of course, is not to be accomplished in a day, but the writer looks forward to the time when they will be administered with some regard for fast vehicular traffic. When that time arrives, he predicts, the dust nuisance will no longer exist, for a surface will have been devised that will do its work without disintegration. While present conditions prevail, dust is the most pressing problem. He goes on to say:

"The most satisfactory treatment for the suppression of dust so far devised seems to consist in the application of a coat of tar, or of some tar-compound to the road surface. Stretches of road so treated are fairly common, and there can be no doubt that, so far as dustlessness is concerned, the tar makes a great improvement. Tarring has its defects and its limitations, but on the whole it appears at present the most promising solution. How it can be best applied is the next consideration. It seems obvious that the proper time is during the reconstruction of the road, when the surface material can be mixed with tar before being laid, so that every individual stone is covered. An alternative method, advocated by some, is to coat the road thoroughly before the surface material is laid, and then roll the latter until the tar is forced up into the interstices. If it be true that tar always finds its way upward to the top of the road, there is something to be said for this method of using it. Usually, however, tar has to be applied to an existing surface, and then the treatment is necessarily less thorough. The ordinary procedure is to sweep the road clear of dust, and then to apply hot tar, brushing the latter into the interstices by hand labor. Sand is then laid to prevent the tar being picked up by the wheels of vehicles. A second coating is given after six weeks, but a single dressing only is required in subsequent years.

"The annual cost of maintaining the tarred surface for an 8-yard road is about 60s. [\$300] per mile. Tho this is to some extent set off by abolishing the water-cart, and by increasing the life of the road by preventing disintegration, the cost is nevertheless high. Much of the expense is due to the amount of hand labor, and if this item could be reduced by the use of mechanical appliances a great extension of the tar treatment would be practicable. A tarring-machine should do the work much more rapidly than it can be done by hand, at the same time distributing the tar more evenly and efficiently, and it is claimed that the annual cost of machine-tarred roads does not exceed 30s. [\$150] per mile."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A GREAT CATHEDRAL FOR WASHINGTON

THE great government buildings in Washington are to have a worthy associate in the cathedral edifice which the Protestant Episcopal diocese of that city has decided to erect. This church will be called the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. From the denominational papers we learn that it will be larger than most of the cathedrals in England or on the Continent; 476 feet in extreme length, 122 feet at its greatest breadth. The central tower, says *The Churchman* (New York), "to be named *Gloria in Excelsis*, as symbolizing the central idea and thought of the whole building, worship of Almighty God, will rise 230 feet and be circled near its summit with bas-reliefs of angels. The two towers of the western façade will be subordinated to it, that the unity of the cathedral's symbolic teaching may be unmistakable." It will be built after the designs by Sir G. F. Bodley, F.S.A., of London, and Mr. H. Vaughan, of Boston, and will stand in the Cathedral Close on Mt. St. Alban, 480 feet above sea-level. *The Churchman* adds:

"It will be like the medieval cathedrals—a palace of the poor, a house of prayer for all sorts and conditions of men. Five thousand persons will be able to gather in the transepts and nave; 2,700 can come within the sound of the preacher's voice."

The Church Standard (Philadelphia) prints the architects' prospectus of the new cathedral, some extracts from which we quote as follows:

"In style the cathedral is, as was wisely desired, Gothic of the fourteenth century—a style of architecture, as we think, the most

beautiful that the world has ever seen. . . . The plan is that of nave and aisles, transepts, choir, and two chapels. Double aisles are planned for the nave. These latter will be especially useful for monuments and memorial windows and tablets. The choir terminates into an apsidal sanctuary. The building will be vaulted in stone throughout. . . . This plan has the advantage, too, of



Courtesy of "The Church Standard."

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON.

To be built in the style of fourteenth-century Gothic.

giving an interior of which the whole length is seen on entering the west end, thus adding to the perspective and to the impressive effect of the building. . . .

"Another feature to which we would call attention is that it is proposed to have a broad soffit, nine feet six inches wide, forming the eastern arch of the central tower. This deep sweep of soffit, or under side of the arch, we propose to have carved with figures of angels, arranged in a suitable design. It would be, as it were, an angelic canopy over the rood and will be an effective treatment.

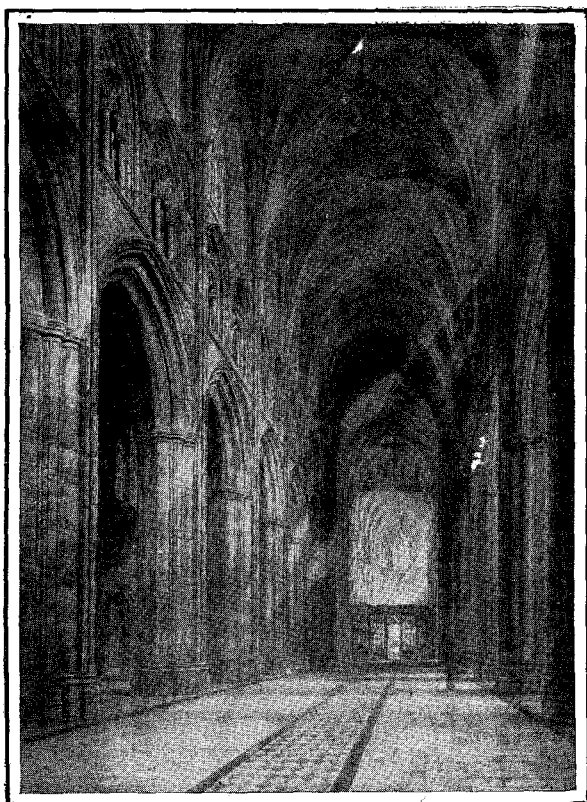
"Beyond this arch would be the choir and the sanctuary. In the latter could be represented our Lord, in glory, blessing, in the upper part of a lofty and dignified reredos."

The outer aisles, it is proposed, will be available for monuments, "mural tablets as memorials," "brasses round the walls," and even "altar tombs with effigies." There is this further statement:

"The bishop reminds us that as Washington Cathedral is at the capital of the nation, and will inspire combined religious and patriotic feelings, it would be well, in some parts of the cathedral, if place could be made for statues, bas-reliefs, and other works commemorating great American heroes and statesmen of the United States, and historical incidents of colonial times and after the Revolution, which are dear to the heart of the American people. This could be easily arranged and suitable places found."

The exterior, we learn from the statement in *The Churchman*, condensed from the architects' prospectus, is to have these striking features:

"Approaching the west end by a triple avenue of trees, those visiting the cathedral, say the architects, will see three lofty open arches, the central one wider and much higher than the other two, framing in the wide-vaulted spaces of the porches or porticos and leading up to three recessed doorways. . . . The visitor who passes along the north side of the cathedral on the outside will, in the thought of the architects, be impressed by the height of the walls, the window tracery in the clearstory, the massive, but not too heavy, flying buttresses and pinnacles; by the light and shade



Courtesy of "The Church Standard."

NAVE OF THE PROPOSED WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL.

The whole length is seen on entering the west end, thus adding to the perspective and to the impressive effect of the building.

given by them, and the bands of rich work in the outer aisles, by the molded plinths and windows and niches and the carved canticles of the church's matins and evensong, and the traceried parapets. Then, passing these, he will come to the north transept, with its protected entrance up many steps, and its high turrets and rose window. Then to the vestries for bishop, clergy, and choir, and so to the lofty east end, with its apsidal termination and its bold flying buttresses and pinnacles. 'Sanctus' will be carved on each of the three sides of the parapet of the apse."

CENTENARY OF CHINESE MISSIONS

THE first question discusst and settled at the China Centenary Missionary Conference, which convened in Shanghai, April 25 to May 7, was the union of the Protestant church in China. It has long been recognized that a source of Protestant weakness, in the eyes of the acute Chinese, was the fact that the Protestant branch of the Christian church provided the people of the Celestial Empire a choice of eighty-three different ways to heaven. As opposed to the united Catholic Church, disunited Protestantism has been furnishing for her missionary work representatives of eighty-three different societies. The unification of so many interests, says Walter Kirton, writing in *The Christian Herald* (New York), "was obviously a very difficult matter, requiring the exercise of all the diplomacy of the leading spirits among the assembly." The amended resolutions, says George A. Stuart, M.D., president of Nanking University, "deserve a large place in the literature of missions." That part which outlined a basis of unity in faith is here quoted from his report in *The Christian Advocate* (New York):

"Whereas it is frequently asserted that Protestant missions present a divided front to those outside, and create confusion by a large variety of inconsistent teaching, and whereas the minds both of Christian and non-Christian Chinese are in danger of being thus misled into an exaggerated estimate of our differences, this Centenary Conference, representing all Protestant missions at present working in China, unanimously and cordially declares:

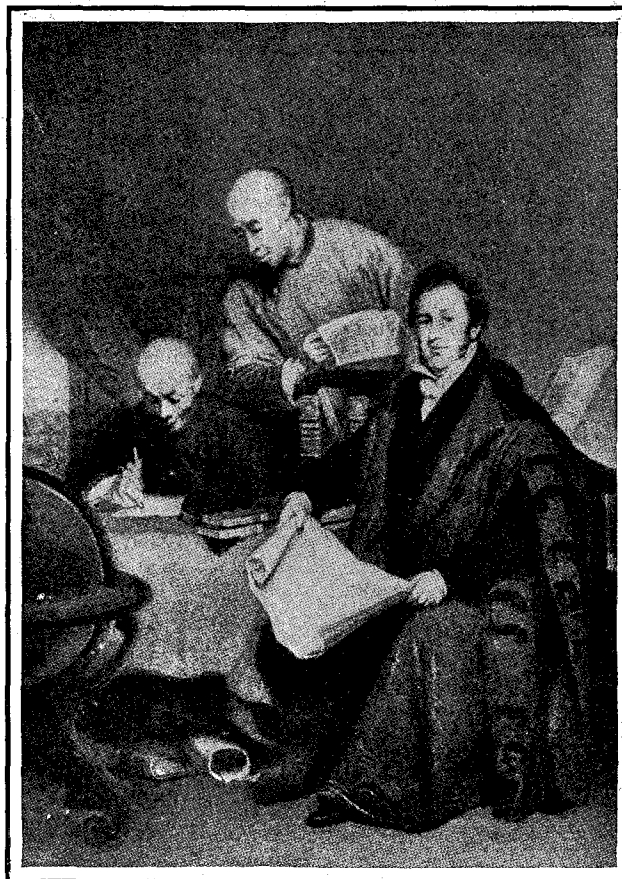
"That this Conference unanimously holds the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the supreme standard of faith and practise, and holds firmly the primitive apostolic faith; further, while acknowledging the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed as substantially expressing the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, the Conference does not adopt any creed as the basis of church unity, and leaves confessional questions to the judgment of the Chinese church, for future consideration; yet, in view of our knowledge of each other's doctrinal symbols, history, work, and character, we gladly recognize ourselves as already one body, teaching one way of eternal life, and calling men into one holy fellowship, and as one in regard to the great body of doctrine of the Christian faith; one in our teaching as to the love of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost; in our testimony as to sin and salvation, and our homage to the divine and holy Redeemer of men; one in our call to the purity of the Christian life, and in our witness to the splendors of the Christian hope.

"We frankly recognize that we differ as to methods of administration and church government. But we unite in holding that these differences do not invalidate the assertion of our real unity in our common witness to the Gospel of the grace of God."

This Centennial Missionary Conference, marking the hundredth anniversary of the landing in China of Dr. Robert Morrison, the first missionary to that country, was a delegated body consisting of 476 voting members, representing 67 different missions now working in China, also 694 visitors, a large majority of whom were China missionaries, but a number representing mission boards and agencies from twenty-four different countries. At the opening reception the assembly was welcomed in the name of the great Viceroy Tuan Fang by his Excellency Taotai Y. C. Tong, ex-student of Columbia University, who delivered his message in the purest English. He declared that the welcome China offered was sincere and "was tendered in the spirit that animated all men de-

sirous of achieving some good in the world, of whatever creed, and to whatever branch of the human family they belong." Concerning the work of the Conference we read the following in the report sent by Rev. George S. Miner to *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago):

"For two years the executive committee has been very diligent in working to bring about a successful gathering, and how admirably they succeeded, only those who attended the Conference can fully realize. Committees on the following subjects were appointed who met, arranged their reports, had them printed and in the hands of the delegates and visitors before the Conference convened, so no time was taken, during conference sessions, in reading the full and exhaustive reports. Only brief summaries and the resolutions recommended were brought before and considered by the Conference: the Chinese church, the Chinese ministry, education, evangelistic work, women's work, general and educational,



DR. ROBERT MORRISON AND HIS CHINESE ASSISTANTS TRANSLATING THE BIBLE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Christian literature, ancestral worship, medical work, the Holy Scriptures, comity and federation, the missionary and public questions."

Such were the subjects treated by the assembly. Of special interest, as exhibiting the conciliatory spirit of the Conference, were the resolutions passed on the subject of ancestor-worship, a practice that lies at the heart of the Chinese religion. They run as follows:

"1. That while the worship of ancestors is incompatible with an enlightened and spiritual conception of the Christian church, yet we should be careful to encourage in our Christian converts the feeling of reverence for the memory of the departed which this custom seeks to express, and to impress upon the Chinese in general the fact that Christians attach great importance to filial piety.

"2. That recognizing the full provision made in Christianity for the highest development and expression of filial piety, this Conference recommends that greater prominence be given in preaching, in teaching, and in religious observances, to the practical duty of reverence for parents, and thus make it evident to



Courtesy of "The Christian Advocate," New York.

MISSIONARY VETERANS OF FORTY YEARS' SERVICE IN CHINA, PRESENT AT THE RECENT CENTENARY CONFERENCE.

non-Christians that the church regards filial piety as one of the highest of Christian duties.

"Carried without amendment.

"3. Recognizing that in replacing the worship of ancestors in China by Christianity, many delicate and difficult questions inevitably arise, we would emphasize the necessity for the continuous education of the conscience of the members of the Christian church by whom all such questions must ultimately be adjusted, expressing our confidence that, through the leading and illumination of the Spirit of God, the church will be guided to right lines of action.

"4. That the Conference recommends our Chinese brethren to encourage an affectionate remembrance of the dead by beautifying graves and erecting useful memorials to parents and ancestors, by building or endowing churches, schools, hospitals, asylums, and other charitable institutions as is common in all Christian lands, thus making memorials of the departed a means of helping the living through successive generations."

NEGRO ISOLATION

THAT the negro should withdraw from church association with the white man and confine all his religious endeavors to his own race is strongly urged by a writer in a negro religious organ. The occasion for this pronouncement is the declaration of the Seattle Convention Committee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor that no color-line will be drawn at the Seattle Convention. The writer in *The National Baptist Union* (Afro-Am., Nashville) thinks, however, that actions speak louder than words, since the committee insist on holding the convention in a city which has no negro hotels, instead of changing to a place where the colored brethren can find hotel accommodations. The plain truth is, he remarks, "the Christian-Endeavor people care no more about their ebony-hued protégé than the other white people who have done the honest, square thing by telling the negroes, 'We don't care to have you around.'" We read further:

"The white people of this country are about through quarreling over negroes, and all the negroes in all the churches will be something better off when they discover that fact. We never expect to see another day upon which white people will give each other the least degree of offense on account of negroes. The white people are uniting; the negroes who have common sense will profit by their example. The negro who is hungering and thirsting after association with the white man, South or North, should have discovered by this time that he is '*persona non grata*,' and that he would demand a greater degree of respect if he should go unto his own people, and devote his time to leading them to higher and nobler things. The white people of all Christian denominations should be permitted to operate their religious organizations; while the negroes who bob up serenely in their sacred precincts, and

frustrate their councils because of their unholy intrusion, should go in pursuit of their negro brethren and make grand the organizations and enterprises that they have created and established among themselves. We ask in all seriousness, when will the so-called sensible negroes in this country stop improving the opportunity to be driven about, scorned, and humiliated by white men? Let the negro religious denominations who believe in the Christian-Endeavor work, federate, organize a national negro Christian Endeavor Society, elect all the officers, create all the boards, handle all the money, hold their meetings in negro churches, and find accommodations among negro people. Let us, by some means, hasten that age in which our manhood shall assert itself; that age when instead of whining and groaning because of the humiliating strokes that white Christians put upon us, we shall, by heroic endeavor and a just degree of pride, be lifted up to the exalted dignity which constrains us to honor God, and to serve humanity under our own vine and fig-tree."

MILL'S CHANGE OF FAITH—Shortly before his death, John Stuart Mill abandoned his philosophy of unbelief and "found his way to the light of Christian truth." This assertion, made upon the authority of the Lord Bishop of Durham, was recently published in the London papers, and elicits the following comment from *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia, June 6):

"Those who are familiar with his later essays must have recognized how the cold skepticism of his early years passed away beneath the mellowing influence of the spiritual world, until not a few were able to say that they hoped he was 'not far from the kingdom of God.' This hope the Lord Bishop of Durham assures us may be more than a hope, for he declares that Mill died a Christian believer. Dr. Moule tells us that he gets his information from the late Dr. Gurney, the entirely reliable physician of Nice, who attended Mill in his last illness. That he was a man of lovely spirit, all who knew him could testify, and we are glad to have this testimony to the fact that toward the end light came to his sorely perplexed mind. We would not be understood as saying that Mill accepted all the doctrines of orthodox Christianity, but, rather, that his skepticism was meted out by the Spirit's influence, and before he died the dawn, with all its potentialities of midday splendor, had broken upon his mind. In this regard, this great essayist was like the late Mr. Romanes, whose sincerity of purpose was a kindly light that, through the encircling gloom, showed the way home."

THE Catholic press is again voicing its protest against what it calls "an annual outrage"—the enforced attendance of Catholic students of public educational institutions, in some cases of non-sectarian State institutions, at baccalaureate exercises held in Protestant churches. "In one place that we know," says the *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Ind.), "the Catholic pupils have already been threatened with forfeiture of graduation certificates unless they are present at the public exercises, which are to be held this year, as usual, in a Protestant church. The sooner a legal decision is obtained to cover such cases as this the better."

LETTERS AND ART

SPAIN'S LITERARY REVOLUTION

SPANISH literature of the past decade has exhibited certain notable revolutionary aspects. Chief among these is its escape from the outworn and stagnant traditions which have dominated the Spanish genius, and its substitution for those traditions the democratic and cosmopolitan ideals which are familiar to the rest of Europe. "In ceasing to write for a traditional aristocracy which imposes its prejudices and its reserves," says Mr. Manuel Ugarte in *La Revue* (Paris), "authors have placed themselves in contact with the vibrant and sincere soul of the multitude." Spanish writers, this critic declares, "have transformed their sentiments, their processes, their very vocabularies in such a manner that it is not difficult to foresee for the future the efflorescence of a vigorous and original art worthy of the historic greatness of Spain." In all literary fields this change is apparent. Says Mr. Ugarte:

"The novel has been ennobled and developed to the point of becoming the very negation of what it had been at the end of the nineteenth century. The two forms which had seemed immutable—the unreal, sentimental novel of manners, with its diluted phraseology, and the improbable journalistic novel of adventure—have disappeared to make room for the higher manifestations which triumphantly establish what Perez Galdos and Mme. Pardo Bazan had already begun to realize brilliantly, tho with somewhat of the timidity of forerunners. In the hands of the newcomers the novel acquires vigor in appearing to emanate from the very soul of the people. Blasco Ibañez gives us a series of intense and realistic works which reflect the social passions of the moment in great and eloquent syntheses, such as 'La Bodega' (The Tavern) and 'El Intruso' (The Intruder); Pio Baroja delves among the slums of Madrid and reveals the distrest and mournful souls of those who perish by hunger. Martinez Ruiz observes the parsimonious life of the province and describes it in pages full of charm. . . . Other younger writers translate life and nature with enthusiasm.

"Two traits in particular characterize the work of this great modern group: the perfecting of style, formerly discordant and riotous, and the successful effort to escape from those grandiloquent and irregular formulas which made the reading of earlier novels tedious. This care for form and this tendency to demand the most unerring effects through the simplest means are the best auguries for the future, because thus the way is prepared for the triumph of sincerity and the final overthrow of rhetoric."

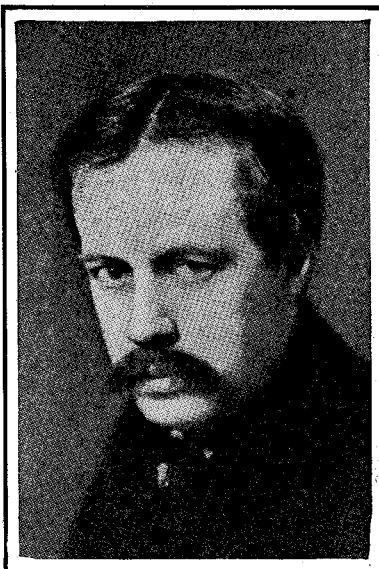
The same democratic evolution is perceptible, Mr. Ugarte asserts, in the work of poets, critics, and dramatists. In the last class Joaquin Dicenta, with an admirable drama of socialistic inspiration, "Juan José," has given "the first signal of revolt in bringing on the scene passions and persons of a vigorous actuality," while Jacinto Benavente, by the boldness of his criticisms, has perhaps dealt the severest blows to the traditional spirit of the country. There is, however, much to be done to give unity and solidity to this new movement. Certain discordant elements clearly indicate that Spanish literature is at present passing through an era of transition and confusion. We read:

"There is a form of pruriency in the search for the exotic . . . which harmonizes with neither the language nor the national spirit. . . . The attempts are manifold and often irreconcilable; boldness and hesitancy mingle in bewildering confusion; all feel the need of advancing without always knowing where. This conflict between the tenacity of the old order, and the boundless aspirations

of the new, results in a condition of diversity which scarcely permits one to define the situation or to delimit its consequences."

One consequence which can be foretold with safety, according to Mr. Ugarte, is the political transfiguration of Spain which the literary revival is ushering in. We read further:

"This revival thus asserts itself as an indirect consequence of the rising wave of democracy, literature not being so far removed from politics as was supposed, since it is nearly always the expression of desires and aspirations which dominate the social organism. . . . It is known that when a great movement of artistic emancipation does not result in a political change, it is its symptomatic precursor, the force which prepares it. A people never awakes partially. The intelligence is not aroused exclusively for a single order of activity. When the veil of indifference is rent and the palpitating life laid bare, the horizon is revealed in all its breadth; nothing remains which can resist the searching inquisition. Deceived by their conceptions, blinded by their weakness, those who were able to oppose the movement have not understood the relation which exists between the evolution of taste and of the social state. Literature, for them, is a mere caprice, independent of the collective life and of its progress. From this side, therefore, no check to the advance of the new literature is to be feared."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



ARTHUR SYMONS,

Who declares that England has not "two actors capable of giving so serious, so intelligent, so carefully finished, so vital an interpretation of Shakespeare" as that given by Sothorn and Marlowe.

A NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO SOTHERN AND MARLOWE

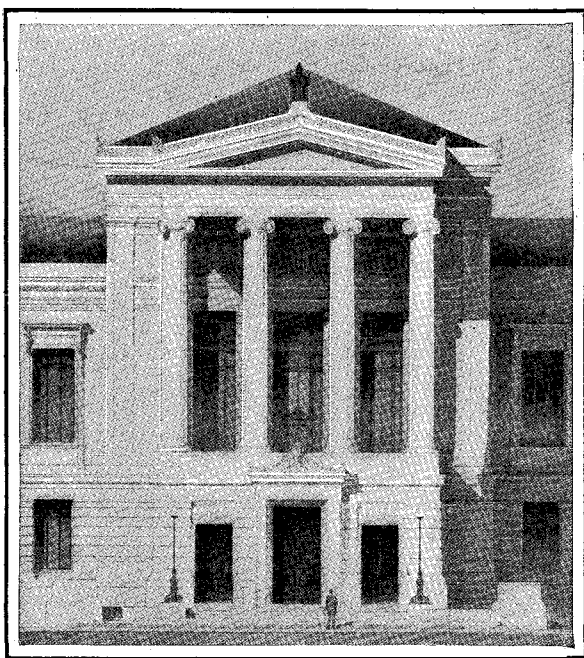
THE net effect of the visit of Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothorn to London is estimated in extraordinary terms in a leading English review. Let us admit, says Mr. Arthur Symonds, a critic noted for the caution of his judgments, "that the mission of these two guests has been to show us what we have lost on our stage, and what we have forgotten in our Shakespeare." What the English stage has lost, he declares, is "great native acting." So seriously is this loss felt by him that the importance of "the coming of such marvelous guests" has, in his phrase, to be affirmed, not "for the benefit of the public, which may be allowed to amuse itself after its own liking, but in mere honor toward greatness in art, which is the personal concern of those able to recognize it, and which it is their condemnation to overlook." Mr. Symonds's artistic conscience, then, impels him to deliver this sweeping judgment:

"We have not in our whole island two actors capable of giving so serious, so intelligent, so carefully finished, so vital an interpretation of Shakespeare, or indeed of rendering any form of poetic drama on the stage, as the Englishman and the Englishwoman who have come to us from America, in the guise of Americans."

How is it, Mr. Symonds goes on to ask, that "we get from the acting and management of these two actors a result which no one in England has ever been able to get"? His answer in *The Monthly Review* (London, June) is this:

"Well, in the first place . . . they have the odd caprice of preferring Shakespeare to themselves; the odd conviction that fidelity to Shakespeare will give them the best chance of doing great things themselves. Nothing is accidental, everything obeys a single intention; and what, above all, obeys that intention is the quality of inspiration, which is never absent and never uncontrolled. Intention without the power of achievement is almost as

lamentable a thing as achievement not directed by intention. Now here are two players in whom technic has been carried to a supreme point. There is no actor on our stage who can speak either English or verse as these two American actors can. It is in this preliminary technic, this power of using speech as one uses the notes of a musical instrument, that all possibility of great acting depends. Who is there that can give us, not the external gesture, but the inner meaning, of some beautiful and subtle passage in Shakespeare? One of our actors will give it sonorously, as rhetoric; and another eagerly, as passionate speech; but no one with the precise accent of a man who is speaking his thoughts, which is what Shakespeare makes his characters do when he puts his loveliest poetry into their mouths. Look at Mr. Sothern when he gives the soliloquy, 'To be or not to be,' which we are accustomed to hear spoken to the public in one or another of many rhetorical manners. Mr. Sothern's *Hamlet* curls himself up in a chair, exactly as sensitive reflective people do when they want to make their bodies comfortable before setting their minds to work; and he lets you overhear his thoughts. Every soliloquy of Shakespeare is meant to be overheard, and just so casually. To render this on the stage requires, first, an understanding of what poetry is; next, a perfect capacity of producing by the sound and intona-



PORTAL OF THE NEW BOSTON MUSEUM.

tion of the voice the exact meaning of those words and cadences. Who is there on our stage who has completely mastered those two first requirements of acting? No one, now acting in English, except Julia Marlowe and Edward Sothern."

Mr. Symons explains that he speaks in the foregoing "only of those first requirements, those elementary principles of acting," which people ought to take for granted; "only, in England," he adds, "we can not." So saying, he continues:

"These once granted, the individual work of the actor begins, his power to create with the means at his disposal. And I would say that what these two players do is to give us, not the impression of fine imitations, but the impression of real people, who, when they speak in verse, seem to be speaking merely the language of their own hearts. They give us *Hamlet* or *Juliet* in the round, whereas with our actors we see no more than profiles, picturesque glimpses, and with what gaps between! gaps not even realized by the actor in his search for effect. The decorative *Juliet* of the stage we know, the lovely picture, the *ingénue*, the prattler of pretty phrases; but this mysterious tragic child, whom love has made wise in making her a woman, is unknown to us outside Shakespeare, and perhaps even there. Mr. Sothern's *Romeo* has an exquisite passion, young and extravagant as a lover's, and is alive. But Miss Marlowe is not only lovely and pathetic as *Juliet*, she is *Juliet*. I would not say that Mr. Sothern's *Hamlet* is the only *Hamlet*, for there are still, no doubt, 'points in

Hamlet's soul unseized by the Germans yet.' Yet what a *Hamlet*! how majestic, how simple, how much a poet and a gentleman! To what depth he suffers, how magnificently he interprets, in the crucifixion of his own soul, the main riddles of the universe! We know other *Hamlets* for their stride, their grandiloquent pathos; but this *Hamlet* for the intellect which is his destruction."

Closing in the reflective vein, Mr. Symons says:

"What I want to emphasize is the particular kind of lesson which this acting, so essentially English, tho it comes to us as if set free by America, should have for all who are at all seriously considering the lamentable condition of our stage in the present day. We have nothing like it in England, nothing on the same level, no such honesty and capacity of art, no such worthy results."

SHALL PICTURES TELL STORIES?

STORY-TELLING pictures have long been the objects of wrath for modern art critics. It was Whistler probably who first pronounced the anathema, and his following is at present not small. But there are signs of a turn of the tide. The first word was spoken by Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke in a recent interview in Paris, where he is reported to have uttered this sentiment:

"They talk about tone pictures, which are all technic, and nothing else. But what's the use of a picture if it does not tell a story or convey an impression? To paint pictures in order to show off technic is on a par with making a chair which can't be sat in. Neither serves a purpose except it be to express the soul of the artist or cabinet-maker."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* calls his words "a swift justification of the sense of ordinary mankind," and asks:

"Will the artists take this hint, get back to nature and common sense, and tell us stories that yield present enjoyment, stories of a living to-day, stories within the historical ken of all living men, women, and children, stories lifting the every-day, commonplace surroundings of life into glory, stories inspiring us with high ideals for beautifying the home, the city, and the town? They have been perfecting themselves in the A B C of art. Americans especially are showing, not only here, but in foreign salons, an inclination in this direction. They have vigor and character, while much foreign art, markedly in France, is barren in originality.

"With our vast resources in locality, and with the wonderful range of types pouring into this country through the Ellis-Island funnel, there should be ample scope for American achievement. We have shown immense cleverness in technicalities in art. Why not combine this with native subjects and bring the picture-galleries into line with our material prosperity? Never before has the American workingman had more leisure to study such lessons as the artists might bring to us. If he should be appealed to directly in this way, he could not be kept away from the Brooklyn Museum or the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

One of the dreams of thinking educators, continues *The Eagle*, is "the solution of the problem of bringing art to the masses, or of bringing the masses to the appreciation and enjoyment of art." This can scarcely be accomplished, however, until there is a just understanding of the view which "the masses" now take of art. *The Eagle* states the case in these words:

"Every-day people see in a copy of the Venus de Milo only a battered wreck, and in an old master a relic of a triumphant past, foreign in conception and in execution. They look on these things and turn wearily away from them. From this attitude has resulted, in the opinion of the workingman, a false and much-abused notion of art. Cheerfully, therefore, the uninstructed leave art to the learned leisure citizens, who, by their training and education, are supposed to be able to appreciate it.

"One unfortunate result of the supposition that art is only for artists and the well-to-do is that the unlearned and poor are content to remain in ignorance. Too long have every-day working people nursed the thought that such things are too high for them.

"Artists, by their attitude and works, too often aid in the notion that art is exclusive, and the unlettered and unlearned in art see this intuitively and keep away, too often, from the galleries."

A NEW ART-MUSEUM FOR BOSTON

NOTHING seems to stir the vanity of cities like the possession of art-museums. Pittsburg, as one of its journals declared, has achieved its "apotheosis" through the possession of the Carnegie Institute; Boston is now pointing to the accepted plans of its new Museum of Fine Arts as "the consummate expression of the Boston of to-day—the Boston of education." In these words a writer in the *Boston Transcript*—perhaps emulous of the scribe of the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (quoted in these columns April 20)—hails its new museum as a "worthy companion" of its Harvard, its Institute of Technology, its Conservatory of Music, its Public Library. "The summing up of Boston's maturity of charm, cultivation, wealth, in this new museum seems the next thing to be done," he says, "and the public spirit which has never been wanting in any generation of the old town at the top of Massachusetts Bay seems to be ready for the undertaking." Contemplating what are as yet only plans and purposes in the bright light of realization, the writer thus shares with us his beatific vision:

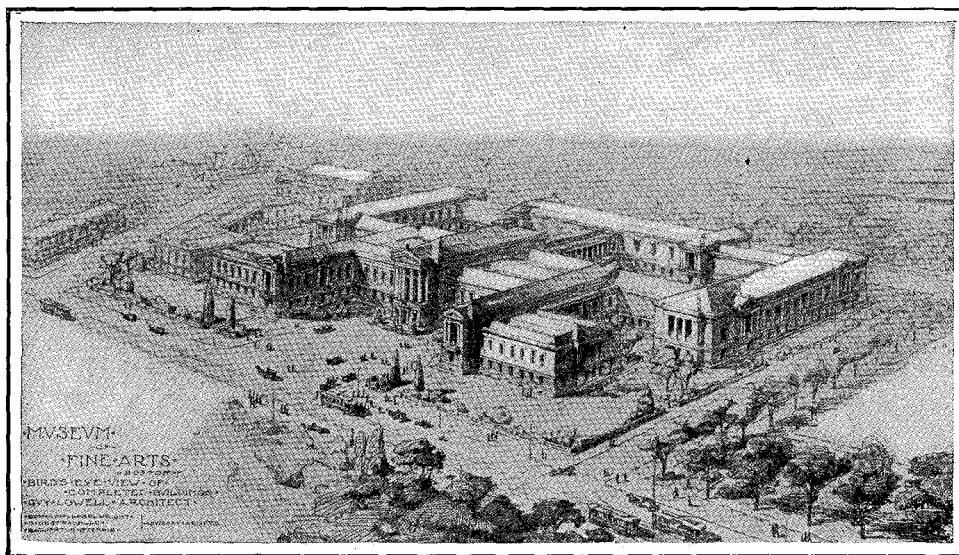
"No one can contemplate the noble design for the immense pile stretching along Huntington Avenue between that thoroughfare and the Fenway without having the first impression it makes of grandeur and beauty grow and deepen into full conviction of supreme fitness and adaptation to its ends. So carefully studied has been its future use, as well as its beauty, so admirably composed and adjusted are the several main interests in it, that it will at the same time provide for the present and an indefinite expansion in the future. Both the large things and the small details have been thought of."

"In the first place the plot of land is magnificent in its amplitude. Along the Huntington-Avenue front of this lot, which is quite in town now, as the city grows, stretches the imposing structure; and yet when this building is done, the complete in itself for present uses and for the immediate future, it will be but a third part of the full museum design and occupy something less than a third part of the museum acres. The effect of the façade, with an imposing single central building taller than its two wings, is classically beautiful; there are Corinthian columns on each of the three sections, but those of the central building are a third taller than those of the flanking buildings. The whole is emphatically Athenian. The pyramidal shape of the mass given by this extra height on the middle structure, which acts as the keystone of the whole, suggests in a large way the pediment of the front of the Parthenon on the Acropolis, tho the pyramid outline is common, of course, to all good statuesque groups—a law which the human mind seems to crave instinctively, perhaps for the sense it gives of solidity and security of position. So, while at first sight the impression of the new building gives us no shock of novelty, has nothing startling about it like a great dome such as St. Peter's or a tall tower like that of Venice—tho its vast proportions lose their mere bigness and are so harmonious in their dignity that nothing shouts to you out of the effect—tho there may be and probably will be for the multitude something in this way disappointing, as was the case with the Boston Public Library (now copied everywhere), as there is, indeed, in the Falls of Niagara at first glance, there is a better and more permanent impressiveness which deepens as one looks. Surely this Grecian pile will eventually be Boston's chief pride and pleasure, growing with acquaintance for years to come."

In the plans of the comprehensive building, which will be committed for completion to the more or less distant future, there will be an "even grander opportunity for effects" in the frontage de-

signed for the Fenway. The structure which will be seen by the present generation, however, will, we are told, "give the impression of completeness" and "not of being a mere part." Having thus reared for us in imagination the building in its exterior aspects, the writer lures us on to enter the "lofty and imposing central building":

"Here is the grand staircase opening from the little entrance park which is to be in itself an out-of-doors museum, filled with statuary and architectural carving. It is a felicitous and effective use to make of the square of land between the two jutting wings. One passes through this part and into the triple doorway of the



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW MUSEUM,
From the drawing of the architect, Guy Lowell, showing the complete plan of the structure, only a part of which it is proposed to erect in this generation.

central entrance, up a broad, grand staircase, through a rotunda of imposing height. There the visitor will stand at the nucleus of the whole. It is as tho he were in the central square of a city—a plaza from which radiate all the main thoroughfares. One can go east to the Egyptian collections, or west to the European; and when the Fenway half of the museum is added one can go on farther still through corridors with open courts on either hand, filled perhaps with growing trees, and reach thus the long galleries of the north side fronting upon the Fenway park and waters.

"One striking advantage gained over the present museum is in having the basement, as it were, wholly above ground. It is an immense gain in space, light, and cheerfulness—this basement that is not a basement. All seems here to have been arranged for simplicity and naturalness in the use of the building, both by its officials and by the public. The personnel of the museum will have their offices in the wing on the left as one enters the grounds; the general public will keep straight on to the main entrance, and either ascend the great staircase or turn to right or left upon the ground floor, according as they may be in search of, say, the Japanese pottery, or the classic marbles, the paintings, or the textile fabrics.

"The whole thing is on so vast a scale, compared with the present museum's floor-space and wall-space, that everything the Boston Museum owns must be seen to a better advantage than now. In the present cramped and huddled collection, great paintings are actually hung upon temporary partitions, and priceless marbles, each one of which might well have a chamber to itself, stand cheek by jowl in crowded corners. It must be understood that the Boston Museum has graduated out of that stage in which a little money invested in plaster casts goes a great way in producing museum effects. It is no longer necessary to 'fill up' even with desirable things. Only the original marbles in all their individuality and beauty as they came from the artist's touch will now answer for the statuary collection."

Another writer in the same issue of *The Transcript* (June 15) believes that the new structure will "revolutionize our ideas of what a public museum of fine arts should be." The keynote of:

all the innovations, he declares, is "efficient public service." Thus:

"Boston is not proposing to add one more to the existing number of inert storehouses of pictures and statues. Its aim is to make the treasures it possesses tell upon the public by actively helping every one to get all the pleasure and profit from them that any one can. This clearly defined purpose—to distribute among many the benefits that works of art now yield to few—is the secret of the new building."

The first essential, it is declared, is to attract many visitors. This the new museum proposes to do, by the judicious arrangement of exhibits, by devoting a large part of the building to purposes of instruction, by providing ample light so that every object may be seen to advantage. The need of increasing attendance is emphasized by Mr. Arlo Bates, also writing in the same issue of *The Transcript*, who is not, however, tempted into the same vein as the writer first quoted. We read these words:

"I am forced to call the attention of those who are really interested in the intellectual and esthetic salvation of the community to the fact that the Boston public, while theoretically approving of the Art Museum, while justly proud of the fact that it has stood at the head of such institutions in America, has not had that vital interest which comes from the possession of esthetic taste and instinct. It would hardly be fair, and it certainly would not be generous, to compare the number in the list of annual visitors of dwellers in 'Little Italy' with the number of denizens of Back Bay. The Americans have many diversions and many occupations; but the different attitude of the Italians is not without its significance as illustrating a difference of tastes. If the educated and leisurely classes of Boston really loved art they would find time to visit the museum often, even tho they might have only a brief space merely long enough to gain refreshment from that exquisite head of Aphrodite which might hold its own in any collection in the world; might spare only five minutes to revive the vivid image of Roman character which flashes upon the visitor who even glances at the marvelous terra-cotta portrait bust; only a moment to drink in the serene beauty of the bronze so-called Arsinoë, only a chance to fix in the eye the magnificent bravura of Regnault's 'Automedon.'"

AN AMERICAN DEAN—Mr. Howells may be intimately paralleled by the dean of an English cathedral. So says a writer in the column of "Literary Portraits" published in the *London Daily Mail* (June 1). Trying to justify the ecclesiastical attribute, the writer proceeds, by a process of elimination, to find Mr. Howells "too consciously democratic" to answer what the French call "*il pontifie*," a man who "looks or acts like a pope." Neither has he the air of a "cardinal, neither of archbishop, nor even of a bishop." The writer proceeds to analyze Mr. Howells and New York in a vein that is becoming habitual with a certain class of English observers. Thus:

"But, if you see him approaching the two great American Cathedrals of Letters—the houses of Messrs. Scribner or Harper—if you see him with his soft black hat, his black coat, his rather reserved air, and his sixty-odd years, with his hands sometimes even clasped behind his back, you suddenly get, as far as is possible in New York, the feeling that you are in a cathedral close.

"Messrs. Harper's building is in one of the most horrid streets in that city; it is shadowed and rendered dark by a line of the elevated railway, which brushes its abominably noisy cars right against the windows of the house. It is, if you like, the South-work of New York.

"Messrs. Scribner's has a little more tranquillity. It is just up Fifth Avenue where it crosses Broadway; and because Broadway is so intolerably noisy, with its bang and clatter of trolleys and its extraordinarily vocal crowds, its indiscreet winds and purely commercial noises, when you turn out of Broadway into Fifth Avenue—which is broad, asphalt-paved, and by comparison deserted and residential—you may, if you are at all imaginative, think that, in the stillness, you have dropt into an ecclesiastical region. So that here, if you happen to espy Mr. Howells's black, reflective, soli-

tary, and reserved figure walking rather slowly along the broad sidewalk, you will feel, all of a sudden, as you do in, say, Worcester or Manchester, when a gentle hush falls upon your companion at sight of an engrossed figure going about its business in the shadow of the august building, and you mutter, 'Here comes the dean.'

"He is always alert-eyed, a little soured, full of the responsibilities and without much of the joy of his high office, just like a dean worried to keep the cathedral service up to the mark, and always ready to rebut criticism.

"He sits still in his chair, his eyes wander sometimes coldly, sometimes observantly over your face, sometimes he walks the streets pensively, sometimes he sits democratically, but with an appearance of distaste, in a trolley-car to ride uptown. But nowhere does he give himself any airs at all; he never comes out into the open, beats drums, or sends pontifical messages."

A SHAKESPEARIAN "FIRST-NIGHT"

MODERN dramatists with unplayed plays may take comfort in reading that one of Shakespeare's dramas has just had its first performance on any stage. Time thus brings its rewards as well as its revenges. "*Troilus and Cressida*" was presented in London on June 1; and, says *The Chronicle* (London), "if record is to be trusted, it is the first regular production of the play since Shakespeare's time. Possibly, indeed, it is the first altogether." This latter fact is to be believed when we recall the words of the famous preface to the second quarto saying that the play was "never staled with the stage, nor clapper-clawed with the palmes of the vulgar." Of this little-known drama *The Chronicle* has some interesting things to say:

"Even those, of course, who love their Shakespeare are at no great loss to understand why '*Troilus and Cressida*' should have avoided popularity. It has the unpardonable fault of being dull. Worse, it is cynical, and in bad taste—a comedy without laughter, a tragedy without pathos."

"One fancies, however, that neglect has enhanced its other faults a good deal. One fancies that if the story had been framed—as it is in Chaucer—to catch the wind of general sympathy, if *Cressida* had made some show of being true to *Troilus*, and if *Pandarus* had been a good-hearted go-between instead of a contemptible bore, a thousand minor blots would have been overlooked. But as it is—no! Let even Shakespeare forbear to flatter, and the centuries will have their revenge!

"Anyhow, one of the remarkable points about Saturday's revival was the amount of observation and of character and of true philosophy that has lain buried in '*Troilus and Cressida*.' The long discussions of the Grecian commanders—so tedious to read—show themselves on the stage as having a surprising amount of dramatic speech in them. It is wonderful what a trumpet and a helmet will do to give point to a martial line!

"Of course '*the dog-fox, Ulysses*,' is still the master-character of the play. His great speech to *Achilles* on 'envious and calumniating time' is, after all, among the finest of its kind in Shakespeare. How many people quote, without knowing where it comes from, its hackneyed line—'one touch of nature makes the whole world kin'!

"Then *Thersites*, the scurrilous cripple—especially as he is played, and very well played, by Mr. Charles Fry himself—comes out as a very vital and seizing character. His raillery, coarse and ribald tho it may sometimes be, has a shrewdness, a richness, and braininess that may not be put by. The '*elephantine Ajax*,' too, his perpetual butt—the '*beef-witted Ajax*,' whose view of glory is to '*pash Hector 'o'er the face*'—might be made by a good actor into a really capital study.

"Another thing one notices curiously in the play, as seen upon the stage—and that is how boldly simple, how schoolboyish these Homeric heroes are in Shakespeare's hands. Was he satirizing them all? Or were they conceived as typical Elizabethans? Or was it merely that there was no Plutarch to analyze them beforehand? In any case, with all their breadth and naïveté and racy English talk they are nearer Homer's heroes than many a modern effort has made them."

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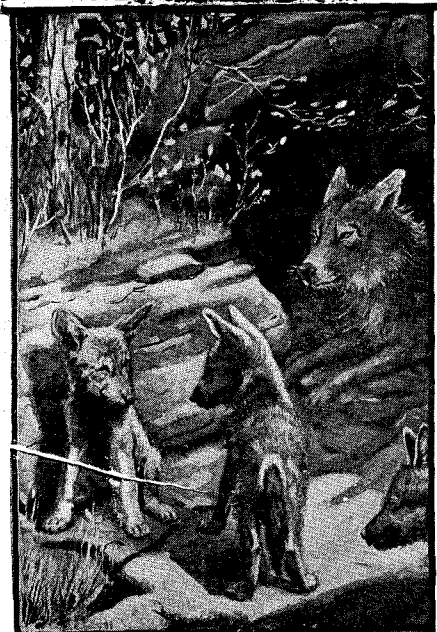
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CURRENT POETRY

The Passing Pantomime.

BY SINCLAIR LEWIS.

Springtide is Columbine,
Footing it faerily;
Sparkle her spangles fine;
Trip, lassie, merrily.
Dance for me, Columbine,
Bubble of wanton wine.

Summertime is the Clown,
Painted audaciously,
Green, crimson, azure, brown,
Singing vivaciously.
Glow with full laughter, Clown,
Under your lotos-crown.

Autumn is Harlequin,
Magic his pleasuring,
Making the forest's green
Gold for our treasuring.
Can you gild, Harlequin,
Silvery hair and thin?

Winter in Pantaloon,
Stiffest but warlest;
Bluff, tragic old buffoon.
Under frowns, merriest.
Mime for me, Pantaloon,
Curtains drop all too soon.

—From *The New England Magazine* (July).

For a Small Boy.

BY SAMUEL MCCOY.

O prairie, Mother of my West,
Take this small waif to your broad breast.

Let his feet love your changeless ways,
To teach him firmness all his days;

Let your fields, stretching to the sky,
That sets no boundary to the eye,

Give him their own deep breadth of view,
The largeness of the cloudless blue;

Give him to drink your freshening breath
That will not brook a thought of death;

So he may go eternal young
Along your marshes, that have flung

Their yellowing willows' draperies
To the keen sweetness of the breeze;

And, prodigal of April hours,
Take benediction of her showers;

And when across the prairies come
The yellowhammer's fife and drum,

Then let him wander as he will,
From hill to ever-rising hill,

From your spring mornings, warm and bright,
Surcharged with quivering, living light,

Until the hazy sun at last
Withdraws and leaves the pallid, vast

Immensity of sky and moor
And gray dusk closing swift and sure.

In quiet let him bow his face
Before the Presence in that space,

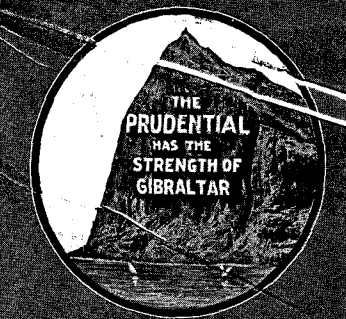
When ghostly white the primrose stands
The spirit of your twilight lands;

See the pale jewel of the evening skies
And hear the meadow's drowsy cries,

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And last sweet challenge through the dark—
The clear, thin whistle of the lark

So, prairie that I loved and blest,
The boy may know *your* way is best.
—From *Scribner's* (July).

The Unnaturalist.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

O I am a most Unnaturalist
And I tell of "How Things Ain't."
I take the animals on the list
And give 'em a coat of paint.
I do not bother 'bout what they do,
But tell of "Things They Don't,"
And spite of the Realistic crew
Reform my ways I won't.

I love to sing of the Kangaroo
And tell how he took a Moose,
And bit its vermiform in two,
And tore its windpipe loose.
I love to tell of an infant Loon
That grabbed an Elephant's trunk
And filled that aged Mastodoom
With a deep cerulean funk.

I love to sing of the Speckled Hen
That sat on a bunch of keys,
And spite of all our Hired Men
Remained there at her ease.
She set by day and set by night
Until one morn in May,
She hatched a dozen keyholes bright
And cackled the livelong day.

I love to sing of the Teddy Bear
As soft as a plate of mush,
And tell of his silky milky hair
And his epiderm of plush.
I love to tell the kids that come
Just why they call him Ted—
Because he's stuffed with sawdust from
His narrative to his head.

But best of all when night comes by,
My pen's been put to sleep,
My inkpot blinks its dreamy eye
In slumber sweet and deep,
I find it quite a pleasant trick
To listen to the roar
Of golden eagles as they kick
The vulpine from my door.
—New York Times.

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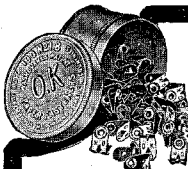
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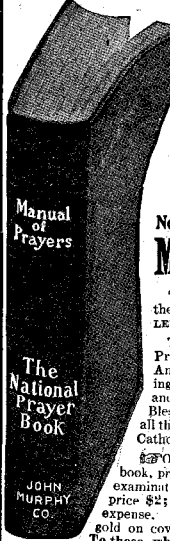
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Net Earnings.....	\$7,186,648	\$4,818,864
Interest on Bonds and Rentals.....	4,155,304	3,734,319
Surplus.....	\$3,031,344	\$1,084,545

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

A Crusade against Bucket-Shops.—"There's as much difference in the commercial world between a broker and a bucket-shop as there is between a national bank and a faro-bank." This declaration of the secretary of Little Rock's Board of Trade before the Arkansas Legislature is quoted by Remsen Crawford in an article in *Van Norden's Magazine* (New York) on the crusade which has been waged and is still being waged in the Southern States against the iniquitous bucket-shop. "Grown weary at last of the baneful results of illegitimate speculation which for years has seriously affected the commercial interests of that section, the various States of the cotton belt are at last aroused, and an irrepressible conflict is on with the gamblers in the market who have no standing in the exchanges." In Georgia first and then gradually through the other States the opposition to the bucket-shops became crystallized into legislation. The writer describes the progress in the crusade, made in certain sections, and details some of the sins of which the bucket-shop is guilty. We read in part:

Some tragic incidents led to the agitation in Alabama. Two or three young men who had held positions of trust in well-established banking-institutions of the State had gone to ruin due to speculation in bucket-shops, as it is now alleged. One of these was Alexander Chisholm, paying teller of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., who was accused of a shortage of \$50,000. The bank has since brought suit against a firm, alleging that it was partly through this firm that the young man was led to ruin by speculating. The situation is novel and full of interest. Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation, it is interesting to note that out of these tragic circumstances sprang the crusade in Alabama against bucket-shops. The State Democratic Convention at its session last year adopted a plank in its platform declaring against bucket-shopping in that State, and the last session of the legislature took the matter up and began work on a bill very similar in many respects to the Georgia law. It is quite probable, however, that more precaution will be taken in Alabama to distinguish between the legitimate broker and the gambler of the bucket-shop pure and simple.

Tennessee is about to take action pretty much on the same line with Georgia. Arkansas is interested just now in a measure, or several measures, which mean about the same thing. In Texas they are doing things in a different way. Texas has had the advantage of seeing the operation of the Georgia law and kindred measures, and, being the greatest cotton district of the civilized world, seems determined to adopt some method of crushing the bucket-shopper without the slightest injury to the work of the legitimate trader who has connection with the reputable cotton exchanges and other commercial organizations of the world. There seems little doubt that Texas will soon pass an anti-bucket-shop law which will require any office taking trades or displaying quotations of the daily market to post publicly on its premises a certificate of membership in a reputable exchange. The law as now being discussed also require that the books of any such office, or business firm taking trades and displaying quotations, shall be opened at any and all times to a committee to be appointed by the State. It is further required that the firm or office handling such trades shall prove an actual execution of each order on the floor of some reputable exchange.

In this way Texas will probably draw the line more clearly than any other of the Southern States between

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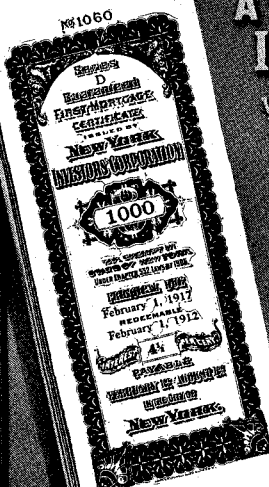
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bucket-shops and legitimate brokers. On such terms as those just outlined it is plain as paint that the fair and square dealer in options may continue to trade in the open, whereas the gambler will have no status, no standing whatever, and will have to shut up shop in Texas. The lawmakers of Texas apparently have a keen sense of the necessity of cotton options. They know that dealing in futures is essential to sustain a market all the year round. The exporter may go a week at a time without an order from a foreign spinner, but by the option system he can go into the market every day and buy cotton for future delivery. This tends to keep the market going from day to day even where there are no orders for cotton. The spinner may have enough cotton on hand to hold his mills from January until May, but he knows that in May he will need some more cotton, and by the opportunities afforded him by the cotton exchanges he can buy that cotton in advance, or get an option on it for May delivery. So long as this sort of a contract is made outright and in a *bona-fide* way, it helps all parties concerned. It helps the farmer, for it gives him a market every day in the year, altho his crop is harvested and ready for market during just three months of the year. It helps the spinner, for it enables him to contract for a supply of cotton in advance of his real needs. All the broker makes out of the deal is about an average of fifty cents per bale. How different are the methods of the bucket-shops! A clear and concise description of their ways of doing business was recently laid before the Arkansas legislature by the Little Rock Board of Trade as follows:

"A customer wishing either to buy or sell offers them a trade, and they give it to him at a price of their own making. If the customer wins the bucket-shop must lose. If the bucket-shop makes money it must of necessity make its customers lose money. These bucket-shops have a central office in some city in a remote State from which they send out their supposed quotations and supposed executions to the little local representatives, many of whom are honest in their endeavors to make a living out of commissions alone, but who are handicapped by their association with the bucket-shop at the other end, which makes a plain gamble of it. A few yards of blackboard and a set of telegraph instruments are all that is necessary to start a bucket-shop. The bucket-shop caters to the small trader; and the less money he has the sooner the bucket-shop can get it—25 bales, 50 bales, and none of it ever reaches the exchange; none of it even helps make the market, but if aggregated and put into the market through legitimate channels would materially broaden that market."

It has been estimated that enough money has been lost through bucket-shops in the South during the last three years to pay for over one million bales of cotton outright, while on the other hand the last three years

DOCTOR'S FOOD TALK

Selection of Food One of the Most Important Acts in Life.

A Mass. doctor says: "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and is, one of the most important acts in life.

"On this subject, I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility, and more powerful in point of nutriment, than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another.

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high-class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts can be used by babes in arms, or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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The Jobbing Trade of the city covers a greater extent of country than cities twice its size in other sections.

Most of these enterprises have assumed their large proportions in the last few years, and are due very largely to Richmond's advantageous location. Situated at the center of the Atlantic Seaboard, equidistant from Boston, Mass., and Jacksonville, Fla., it is the natural trade center for the Middle States, the Prosperous South and the Central West.

The release of thousands of laborers by the completion of the Jamestown Exposition and other public works also offers decided advantages from the prospective manufacturer's point of view.

Richmond's healthful and central location, numerous parks, historic buildings and monuments, well paved streets, and attractive suburbs also make it especially desirable as a residential city.

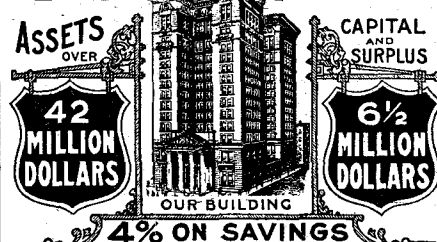
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION—Two hours by rail

All railroads centering at, or passing through, RICHMOND allow ten-days stopover on tickets to the Exposition. To visit the Jamestown Exposition without seeing Richmond would be like a trip to Italy without seeing Rome.

Illustrated Booklet, giving full information about the city, mailed free to any one on request. Write for booklet and any special information about RICHMOND, especially about its commercial and manufacturing possibilities. Address

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800,000 people belonging to the best classes of travel and resort patrons are reading these columns each week.

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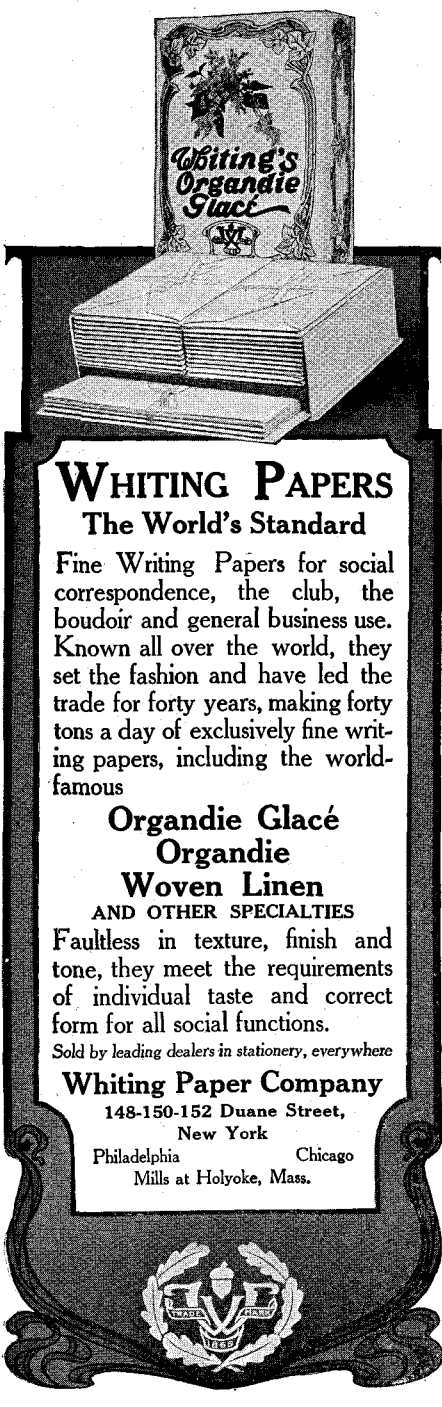
THE best securities may now be bought at prices that give the buyer more than the normal rate of interest with an unusual chance for the principal to increase in value. This Firm deals only in high grade securities and transacts commission orders on the New York and Boston Exchanges. Send for our little book "How to Invest."

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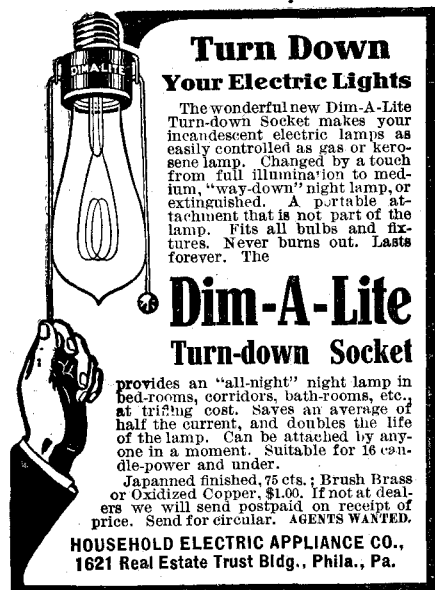
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Dim-A-Lite
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provides an "all-night" night lamp in bed-rooms, corridors, bath-rooms, etc., at trifling cost. Saves an average of half the current, and doubles the life of the lamp. Can be attached by anyone in a moment. Suitable for 16 candle-power and under.

Japanned finished, 75 cts.; Brush Brass or Oxidized Copper, \$1.00. If not at dealers we will send postpaid on receipt of price. Send for circular. AGENTS WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.,
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have proved a fortunate period for legitimate traders through the legitimate channel of cotton trade.

Several mammoth bucket-shop systems maintain headquarters in New York City despite the rigid laws of this State and the efforts of the district attorney's office to oust them. There are also some large systems with headquarters in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. The manager of an outside office gets either a salary or a commission, or both, according to the business he sends into headquarters. The system takes all the risk and all the profit. The clearing-house is headquarters. The orders go to the man who is appointed to pass upon them. He has a big sheet spread out before him on one side of which are recorded the sales and on the other the purchases. He also has the current market quotations before him. He is the supreme ruler of the transactions from the small towns and cities remote. Of course, the transactions never reach the floor of a stock exchange or a cotton or produce exchange, and no real commodity is ever handled in the negotiations. It is purely a gamble with impudence as the only asset.

PERSONAL

The Courtship of J. J. Hill.—The manner in which James J. Hill of St. Paul gained his present wife is told by *The Catholic Tribune* in the following interesting account:

With a number of other young men he boarded at the Merchants' Hotel near the levee in St. Paul, a hotel that is still in existence. This company always sat together at one large table, and as they were most profitable guests, they received the services of the best waitress in the house, Mistress Mary Mehegan, the young and pretty daughter of a jolly, whole-souled Irishman, who made his living as a repairer and cleaner of clothes. Mistress Mary was as sensible and modest and wholesome as she was pretty, and had the respectful admiration of every one in the house.

After three years' service Mary Mehegan one day disappeared. The guests at the bachelors' "round table" were tremendously disturbed, and fell almost in a body on the manager.

"I don't know where she's gone," declared that functionary; "she simply sent notice that she was going to quit."

Nor did any one else know where the young lady had gone, nor why. Later the rumor spread that she was to be married, and had gone away to a convent in Milwaukee for a year or two, to prepare herself for her duties as a wife. This proved to be true. But whom was she going to marry? The bachelors at the round table concerned themselves seriously over the question, and eyed one another in grim suspicion. The answer to this came on August 20, 1867, when there appeared in the *St. Paul Daily Press* the following simple notice:

"MARRIED—Yesterday morning, in this city, by Rev. Father Oster, Mr. James J. Hill to Miss Mary Theresa Mehegan."

Mary Mehegan has fulfilled the promise of her youth. From the day she entered the modest little frame cottage in which the Hills began their married life, at 34 Canada Street, until to-day, when she is mistress of the greatest house in St. Paul, she has always been the same sweet, gentle, refined woman. Unaffected, she has gone through the greatest test to which character can be put—the passage from extreme poverty to extreme wealth. She has proved herself a true gentlewoman, modest and full of warm-hearted charity. No details of her beneficence ever get abroad, except now and then those who profit by her kindness break silence in spite of her. With the fine common sense that always characterized her she has never attempted to hide the story of her origin, and the lowliest of her relations are always given a hearty welcome in her great house. Even Mr. Hill's enemies in the Northwest—and he has a great many—concede without exception the beauty of his wife's character, and the sharp tongues of the most bitter society gossips speak only pleasant words about her.

She has reared nine children, six girls and three boys, and all have grown up to do her credit, and to pay tribute to her character. There has been no taint of scandal in the family, no angling for "society," no seeking after titles, nothing whatever of the un-American snobbishness or tuft-hunting that has



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They bear 7% interest payable quarterly by coupon at the *Second National Bank, New York.*

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What are your savings earning for you? What interest are you receiving? What is the security? Is it what it should be? Would you not feel better if you had your money where interest is guaranteed and where you get a share of the additional profits and have what is equal to life insurance, the privilege to borrow money and have all these things backed up by the best security on earth—New York City Real Estate? The investment is as good as Government Bonds—just as safe and more profitable. We have a plan for making this safest of all investments and would like to tell you about it. Write for our plan and we will send you our magazine six months FREE.

THE McCORMACK REAL ESTATE CO.

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SIX PER CENT.

Gold Loan Certificates, in denominations of \$500.00 each, maturing June 30th, 1909, secured by choice improved business property in San Diego. For sale at par and accrued interest. For further information, apply to SIXTH STREET BANK, 540 Sixth St., San Diego, Cal.



The Kewanee System of Water Supply

combines over ten years of practical experience together with the technical knowledge of trained experts, and includes

pumping and storage facilities to meet individual needs.

With the Kewanee System there are no attic nor elevated tank troubles. Modern, scientific principles only are utilized.

Our new 64-page Catalogue will give you detailed information on water supply for country and suburban homes, public institutions, hotels, city residences, etc.

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grown so common of late among the very rich in this country. Four of the girls are happily married, and all fixt their choice on poor men and sterling Americans. The eldest son, Louis Warren Hill, married a trained nurse, a member of an old Minnesota family.

News About Richard Croker.—A reader of the New York *Tribune* sends to that paper the following interesting description of Mr. Croker, which she found in a German paper:

Richard Croker, who won the English Derby yesterday, is a strange character. As a poor boy he went to America from Ireland and made a fortune in the mines. Then he organized a political party to overthrow the corrupt leader, Tweed, to whom he was related. After holding many political offices, he incurred the ill-will of the Democrats, who feared that he would become a dictator, and he was overthrown by a younger set, of whom Roosevelt was one. This destroyed his chances for the Presidency, and induced him to sell most of his property and to return to his active land, where he devotes his time to breeding horses. His former home in America, Tammany, in the State of New York, is occupied by his sons, under whose leadership the party which he organized is still conducted, in the hope that the founder may be induced some day to return.

A Week's Requests of Helen Gould.—Miss Helen Gould was recently requested to subscribe to the permanent installation in New York of Franz Kaltenborn's orchestra. After encouraging Mr. Kaltenborn she gave him an itemized list of a week's requests that she had received. The petitions, if satisfied, would require \$100,000,000 annually or about \$2,000,000 a week; they range from a modest plea for some false teeth at \$15 a set to an imperious demand for \$1,000,000 to start a Cuban colony. We read in the New York *Times*:

In the week referred to, Miss Gould received two hundred and thirty-one requests for money outright; of these, one hundred and forty left the amount to her good-will and discretion. They weren't particular. More than ninety wanted cash loans. Sixteen didn't specify any specific amount; they just wanted to borrow.

Miss Gould was asked in that week for \$5,000 to help form an antisaloon league in Idaho. She received forty-three requests for aid for churches, twenty-seven for educational institutions, and twenty-six for libraries. More than thirty were for help for charitable institutions.

One man proposed to sell Miss Gould his farm for \$2,600, which he said he thought was a pretty good bargain—for her. Four persons, presumably young women, wanted Miss Gould to help them to buy trousseaus. Only one named the sum she expected. The others left that to Miss Gould.

Eleven persons wanted pianos, and twelve wanted Miss Gould to buy their inventions. One person wrote a long letter offering to give her the last chance to buy a ring for \$1,200 which was worth four times that much, if a cent. A girl wanted to sell her a brooch for \$500, and still another said she had a lovely Sevres vase which Miss Gould "bein' it was her," might have for \$500. A son filled with filial love wanted to erect a monument to his father. He suggested that Miss Gould contribute \$500 toward that worthy end.

In the long list there was only one request for a musical instrument. Somebody wanted an organ, but another person wanted money with which to print 2,000 hymnals. Following are some of the other wants: Bibles, bicycles, a farm and three cows, one invalid's chair, enough air pillows to supply a regiment of soldiers, one set of teeth, five sewing-machines, and fifteen railway tickets.

Five persons wanted Miss Gould either to buy their manuscript or help to sell them; one wanted assistance in getting out an opera, and another help for an oratorio. One person pleaded for help that

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

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Reverend Sam Jones's Widow Gets \$1,000 per Year for Life

The name and the fame of Rev. Sam P. Jones have gone over the nation. While the noted evangelist preached the Gospel with great power, it now transpires that he provided for his wife with great good sense. As a result of this foresight and self-denial

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

is now paying Mrs. Jones \$1,000 per year, and will continue to do so during her life. In a recent letter Mrs. Jones thanks the Company for the way in which this matter has been handled. This is all good for Mrs. Jones, but how about the woman yet unprotected and the man yet uninsured? The need is great and certain. The Company is strong and ready. Write and learn more about how such protection can be secured.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to
The Mutual Life Insurance Company
of New York, N. Y.



**HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS**
Bear the script name of Stewart
Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.

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THE "BEST" LIGHT
Produces a safe, white, powerful light, brighter than acetylene or electricity. 100-candle power at a cost of 2c per week. Made in over 100 different styles—every one warranted. Agents wanted No dirt, smoke, or odor. Everywhere.
THE BEST LIGHT COMPANY,
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Whitman's
Chocolates and Confections
known for their
purity and goodness
For sale where the best is sold.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
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Established 1842.



"Some lives are like"
Horse shoes
the more worn—the brighter!"
Busy wives who use **SAPOLIO**
never seem to grow old. Try a cake...



Just a little on CHEESE

is delicious. It adds zest to Welsh Rarebit, Macaroni with cheese, Cheese Toast and all Chafing Dish Cooking.

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It gives relish to an otherwise insipid dish.

Beware of Imitations.

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UNIVERSAL COFFEE PERCOLATOR

I do it the easiest, quickest and most healthful way possible. Besides, my coffee never varies and always satisfies. It is clear as amber — never requires a settler.

Why? How? You ask.

I do it easily because I am made scientifically and am pronounced mechanically perfect.

I do it quickly because my little valve pumps the water upwards which passes down again through the ground coffee taking with it the healthful Caffeine and essential oils which make good coffee so delicious.

I do not boil, therefore there is no bitter taste so noticeable in boiled coffee. Just use cold water, set on stove and in from six to seven minutes your coffee is ready to serve and piping hot.

Sold by Leading Hardware Dealers and House-furnishing Stores

Made of aluminum and enamel ware. Different styles and sizes, \$2.00 up. If you are interested in making good coffee write us for our Universal Percolator booklet and with it you will receive, free, a set of measuring spoons.

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No combination of magazines or newspapers can duplicate The Literary Digest's strength in its special field.



Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

They grow with your library. They fit any space.

They are sent direct from factory.

On Approval Freight Paid

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

Solid Oak per section \$1.00 without door; \$1.75 with door.

Send for Our Beautiful New Catalogue No. 23

In which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases at above prices, to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library. Every book section has non-binding, disappearing glass door. Tops and bases, \$1.00 each.

THE X. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

he might open a photograph-gallery. He said that with a gallery opened and paid for his road to fortune and happiness was clear. Another man said that if Miss Gould would give him a horse and a pedler's cart he would never ask for another thing.

More than a hundred letters simply asked for aid — any kind, money, clothes, false teeth, organs, or anything else handy. Thirty-four were frank in asking for old clothes, and three wanted watches. Seventeen only wanted to see Miss Gould to get her advice. One asked for a house, so that he might marry his sweetheart. Another simply asked for the concession to sell Miss Gould's picture for his own profit. One wanted a tip on railway stock. Seven simply wrote that they had named children after Miss Gould, evidently going on the assumption that a word to the wise ought to be enough.

As to the other wants, these were silk with which to do some quilting, five sewing-machines, help to become a medical missionary, money to enter an old folks' home, money to help get a prisoner out of jail, assistance in selling lace and embroidery, and a donation toward a patriotic league.

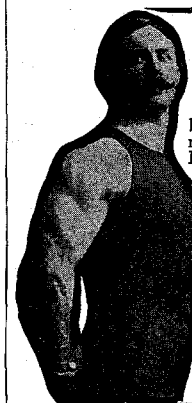
True till Death.—Jefferson Davis had a negro body-guard and valet named James H. Jones. So great was the confidence of the Confederate President in this negro that just before the evacuation of Richmond he gave into his keeping the great seal of the Confederate States, instructing him to hide it and never to reveal the hiding-place. How well the trust was observed we are told by the Louisville Herald:

Jones did as he was told. He was recently approached by three leading ex-Confederates, offering him \$15,000 to reveal the spot where he had hidden the seal. But no money could tempt him to betray the trust reposed in him by Jefferson Davis.

The secret will be buried with Jones, who tells: "When Mr. Davis realized that it was only a short time until Richmond would fall he sent me with Mrs. Davis—God bless her memory!—and the children to Charlotte, N. C. I had about \$13,000,000 under my care and hauled it around in a freight-car from one point to another in the South until Captain Parker, of Newberry, S. C., relieved me of it at a point near Washington, Ga., where it was buried."

Vardaman, of Mississippi, and other fire-eating Southern bureaucrats of the passing hour, declare that they have no use for the negro. Jefferson Davis, an infinitely greater man than those masquerading Southerners, placed absolute confidence and reliance in a colored servant. Jones has now a position in the service of the United States Senate. Large as the sum offered for the Confederate seal by the ex-Confederates, a much larger might be had from other sources. But Jones will for the sake of his old master and adored "Missus," carry the secret of the seal's resting-place to a grave that fidelity will consecrate.

A Japanese Captain of Finance.—Baron Shibusawa, who is credited in *Van Norden's Magazine* (New York) with being "the ablest financier of the Far East," contributes to that periodical an article on financial Japan, in which he points out some of the recent successes of his country's financiers, and



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Send for my 64-page illustrated book, *Lung and Muscle Culture*, the most instructive treatise ever published on the vital subject of Deep Breathing—Correct and Incorrect Breathing clearly described with diagrams and illustrations. The information given in this book has led thousands into the correct path to health and strength. Over 200,000 already sold. Sent on receipt of 10c. (stamps or coin). Address

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sounds a warning to those who are liable to become enmeshed in "the feverish expansion of the commercial and industrial Nippon of to-day." Another writer, Mr. Adachi Kinnosuké, in the same magazine, in a character sketch of Baron Shibusawa, shows how large a part this able financier has himself played in the new era of Japanese finance. The supreme crisis of his life came, we read, when, at the age of twenty-seven, he journeyed through Europe with a government commission. He came home filled with Occidental ideas. A noble by birth, he occupied in succession a number of more or less important offices until in 1870 he was appointed Assistant Vice-Minister of Finance. We read further:

Later he studied the commercial activities of the world at large and of the Far East in particular, when he was appointed Inspector of Trade. Then suddenly he did something that surprised everybody and made his friends gasp and weep. He left his government position. Fortune was smiling upon him then as she rarely does upon a man of promise. And he kicked all the flattering prospects of his official career out of doors, as he hardly would a stray cur. What did he mean by it all? Count Inoue, his chief and friend, tried to make him behave a little and listen to reason. Shibusawa was deaf even to the pleading of Count Inoue. Why?

"I realized that the real force of progress lay in actual business, not in politics," he is quoted to have said, "and that the business element was really the most influential for the advancement of the country; so I gave up my political position and devoted my life to business in which I have continued until to-day."

Once more the years that came and went since then have confirmed his wisdom.

At first he devoted himself to banking; he founded the First National Bank. Soon he became its president. In the establishment of the Nippon Ginko—our central bank—the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Nippon, and a number of others he has taken no small part. He has been promoter and director and stockholder in a number of the leading steamship companies, such as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—which, by the by, is the greatest steamship company in the Far East—and he is the principal promoter of the Nippon Kisen Kaisha, which has been just organized with the capital of thirty million yen. In the construction of railways, there is none in the empire who has done half as much as the Baron. The Korean railways are now in the hand of the government, and the government has to thank the Baron for his splendid effort in bringing them into being long before anybody thought of the nationalization of the railways in Nippon and Korea. The lighting, spinning companies, manufacturing enterprises of all complexions, ship-building, and dockyards—in short, it would be no easy task to think, much less actually find, a single enterprise of any magnitude in the entire empire for the past twenty years which had not gone to the Baron for the fostering care, for the advice of his ripened experience, and for more or less active cooperation.

In 1878 the Chamber of Commerce of Tokyo was organized; he was appointed its president. More than one has said that it is not very difficult to give the record of his achievements; all that is necessary is to copy the list of the larger industrial and financial enterprises of the New Nippon. To describe Baron Shibusawa as he stands in the financial and industrial Nippon of to-day with an epigrammatic brevity, and in such a manner, too, that the people of America can understand, is not at all simple, however. W. T. Stead once attempted it

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The style in house paints this year runs to COPPER BROWN and COPPER VERDE.

These two beautifully harmonizing colors have been prepared by the leading manufacturers to meet the decree of fashion as well as the demand for beauty and durability.

They come IN SEALED CANS ONLY and can be obtained from all up-to-date dealers.

The materials composing them have been carefully selected and combined by technically perfect methods to insure high service value, pleasing effects and long wear.

"Prepared vs. Paddled," a pamphlet full of valuable paint information, sent free on request by the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the U. S., 636 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paint Fashion Plates appeared in COLLIER'S of March 30th, and the SATURDAY EVENING POST of May 25th.

COPPER VERDE

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

1500 SUBJECTS. ONE CENT EACH.

Send for Catalogue.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass

*This Pen Will Write
With the Point Up*

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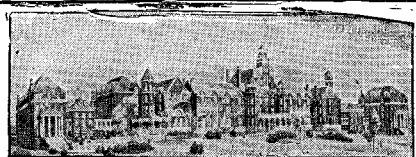
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—and I take the pleasure in quoting him, for I certainly can not improve upon it—he invited the reader to imagine a man who "could be described as being at once the Vanderbilt, the Rockefeller, the Pierpont Morgan, and the Carnegie of Japan."

Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo.—In *Human Life* (Boston, June), Alfred Henry Lewis writes of Brand Whitlock, the young Mayor of Toledo, "a man who holds office, writes books, and uplifts his day." Mr. Lewis has little to say about "The Turn of the Balance," the recent book of Mr. Whitlock's which has been engaging the attention of book-lovers and sociologists, but about the man himself and the work he is doing to uplift the people and the city government of Toledo he writes at length and appreciatively. To tell of Mr. Whitlock it is necessary, he says, to speak first of "Golden Rule" Jones who preceded him in the mayor's office of Toledo. We quote a portion of what he says of these two men:

Those who had followed "Golden Rule" Jones, while he lived, now when he was dead followed Whitlock. The mayoralty was proposed. Whitlock said he would not run as the candidate of any party. Politics and parties should have no place in city affairs. The people, and the people alone, must make him mayor or he would not accept. And so Whitlock was nominated, not by any boss or ring or machine, but by the public; and in the teeth of rings and bosses and machines he was elected by the public.

In the days that were, "Golden Rule" Jones instituted Golden Rule Hall and Golden Rule Park. Sundays he spoke to his followers. If it rained he spoke in the hall. Weather permitting, he spoke in the park. Every Sunday found thousands waiting for the sunshine of his utterances. Now that Jones is gone, Whitlock takes his place. With each Sunday he mounts the tripod; and his prophecies carry more of truth than had any that came out of Delphos.

Since Whitlock was made Mayor of Toledo, I have, on one occasion of a day's stop-over in that city, put in divers hours with him across the dinner-table at the Toledo Club. I asked him many questions—since it is my American right to cross-question and harry officials wherever found.

"Tell me about government—city government," I said, as soup was coming in.

"The only government in the world worth anything is self-government; the best governed city in the world is that in which the people most govern themselves. Policies, like platforms, are good things to run on. To compel people to be good, or even orderly, is of no account. The man who abstains from getting drunk only because the saloons are shut up is not improved. He is still a drunkard at heart—and the heart is the man. A man must realize his own personality, one way or another; good or bad, he must realize it. So must cities. Cities have personalities just as men have; and cities must be left free to realize those personalities. When you have a city filled with people who are good because they want to be good—not because the law says so, but because they want to—then you have a good city. A city isn't good where the people are kept down. If they were kept down long enough, your city would be quiet and orderly—like a grave, or a slave-mart. Cities are not run for business; they are run for people. A city government should not bother itself so much in protecting and helping business as in helping men."

Whitlock has a profound regard, not to say respect, for literary men. I do not follow humbly the Whitlock taste in this. Literary folk have themselves too much upon the back of their own regard. They are too fond of looking in the mirror. Byron wrote Murray that he was confident Barabbas was a publisher. By the same token I am sure that Narcissus was a literary man. Still, I was willing to hear from Whitlock anent literary men and politics in conjunction.

"How about it?" I cried. "Should literary men plunge into politics?"

Whitlock laid down his spoon and spoke as follows: "I have just been reading Korotkin's 'History of Russian Literature,' and I have observed that nearly all Russian writers were in politics, which in Russia seems to mean Siberia, or, at least, exile—

OUR monthly school directory which appears on this and following pages contains the announcements of educational institutions of established reputation. We believe that parents may answer any of these school or college advertisements with the assurance of finding reliable institutions of learning for their sons or daughters. Our ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL NUMBER WILL BE ISSUED ON JULY 27TH. All copy and cuts must be in our hands before July 19th, earlier if proofs are required.

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with the exception of Tolstoy, the greatest of them all, whose personality makes him bigger than the whole Russian Government—grand dukes, Cossacks, Third Section, and all. I think it would be a good thing for literary men to go into politics; more because then they would come nearer to life, and their work would have more vitality and meaning. Too many literary men withdraw from life and, consequently, cease to live. Then their work ceases to live; it becomes merely a refining on refinements. They do not write for the people; they write for each other. They form a select, exclusive little coterie, and lose their message by delivering it only to themselves. That sort of life—tho it may seem the ideal literary life—is very pleasant, no doubt, but certainly very selfish. For what are men in the world, if not to serve?"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Not the Soup's Fault.—A man, seated at a table, in a restaurant, gazed at his soup with a melancholy air. A waiter was passing and he spoke to him. "My friend," he began, quietly, "I can not eat this soup." Without further ado the waiter hastened to replace it. Again the man called him. "My friend, I can't eat this either." "Why not, what's the matter with it?" stammered the waiter. "I can not eat this soup—because you haven't given me any spoon."—*Silhouette.*

The Missing Odor.—At a big luncheon Beer-bohm Tree sat next to the dean of Manchester. Said a guest: "Well, Mr. Tree, what have you been doing to-day?" "Oh," replied the actor-manager, "I went for a long motor ride this morning and I lost a bet." "Indeed," remarked the dean. "May I ask what the bet was?" "Certainly," said Mr. Tree. "I made a bet that we should pass through 400 different odors and we only encountered 399." "Ah," was the quick reply, "you missed the odor of sanctity."—*Argonaut.*

Indebted to Uncle Sam.—A correspondent of a London, England, paper, who has been staying at Stratford-on-Avon, relates that he one day asked his landlady, "Who is this Shakespeare, of whom one hears so much in the town? Was he a very great man?"

To this she replied: "Lor', sir, he warn't thought nothing on a few years ago. It's the Americans as 'as made him wot he is."—*Canadian Courier.*

A Wise Precaution.—LITTLE ETHEL—"Mama, don't people ever get punished for telling the truth?"

MAMA—"No, dear, why do you ask?"

LITTLE ETHEL—"Cause I just tooked the last three tarts in the pantry and I thought I'd better tell you."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

What Are We Coming To?—Congressman Blank and his wife had been to Baltimore one afternoon. When they left the train at Washington, on their return, Mrs. Blank discovered that her umbrella, which had been entrusted to the care of her husband, was missing. "Where's my umbrella?" she demanded. "I'm afraid I've forgotten it, my dear," meekly answered the Congressman. "It must still be in the train." "In the train!" snorted the lady. "And to think that the affairs of the nation are entrusted to a man who doesn't know enough to take care of a woman's umbrella!"—*Argonaut.*

The Long Wait.—Bill Nye when a young man once made an engagement with a lady friend of his to take her driving of a Sunday afternoon. The appointed day came, but at the livery stable all the horses were taken out save one old, shaky, exceedingly bony horse.

Mr. Nye hired the nag and drove to his friend's house. The lady let him wait nearly an hour before she was ready, and then on viewing the disreputable outfit flatly refused to accompany Mr. Nye.

"Why," she exclaimed sneeringly, "that horse may die of age any moment."

"Madam," Mr. Nye replied, "when I arrived, that horse was a prancing young steed."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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Where's My Supper?—One of the leading tenors in Moscow was called upon to sing an opera in which one note was much too high for him, but he got a man in the orchestra to come in just at the right time and supply the note. In exchange the tenor was to take him to supper. The plan answered well, the applause was loud, but the tenor forgot all about the supper. Next time he sang the opera he went to the front of the stage, put his hand on his heart, and opened his mouth as wide as he could. His discomfiture was great when the expectant hush was broken by a voice from the orchestra saying, "Where's my supper?"—Dundee Advertiser.

Her Motive.—A young wife of Bristol said to her husband one night: "My dear, there is a gentleman in the parlor. He wants to speak to you."
"Who is it? Do you know?" the husband asked.
"Dear," said the wife, "you must forgive me, but that cough has bothered you so much of late; and the spring is coming on, it still clings to you, and, oh! if you knew how worried I've been about you!" And she threw her arms around his neck. "What would I do if I were to lose you?" she moaned.
"Come, come," said the young man, patting her shoulder tenderly; "men don't die of a slight cold. So you've called the doctor in, eh? Well, I'll see him gladly if it will make you feel easier. Which one is it? Squills?"
"It isn't the doctor, dear," was the answer; "it's the life insurance agent."—Sphere.

The Way it is Now.—"Well, have you made enough money to retire on?"

"Better yet—I've made enough to stay up all night on."—Cleveland Leader.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 14.—The Norwegian Parliament passes a women's-suffrage bill which adds 300,000 women to the list of voters.

June 15.—The second Douma is dissolved by the imperial edict after the House adjourns.

The second Peace Conference opens at The Hague.

June 16.—The Czar issues a manifesto explaining his reasons for dissolving the Douma.

June 19.—General Horace Porter surprises the Peace Conference at The Hague by giving notice that the United States has reserved the right to present the question of the limitation of armaments.

June 20.—It is explained that General Porter's reservation in regard to disarmament at The Hague was made merely to protect America's right to introduce the subject.

Domestic.

June 14.—The Circuit Courts in Missouri order the railroad companies to obey the two-cent-rate law despite the restraining order issued by the Federal Court.

June 15.—The telegraphers' union decide to delay the contemplated strike and give more time to the companies to answer their demands.

June 16.—Andrew Carnegie increases his gift to New York from \$5,500,000 to \$6,750,000 to permit the erection of 100 branch libraries. Instead of 78.

June 17.—Governor Comer, of Alabama, names Mr. John H. Bankhead as Senator John T. Morgan's successor.

Darwin P. Kingsley, first vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, is elected president of the company to succeed Alexander E. Orr.

June 18.—The President appoints J. B. Jackson, of New Jersey, Minister to Persia, and I. B. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

The Public Lands convention opens in Denver; Senator Cartor assures the delegates that a new law will be enacted if it is needed.

June 19.—Kentucky's State Republican Convention indorses the national Administration and declares for a Presidential candidate who will carry out Mr. Roosevelt's policies.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



"L. M. C." Camden, O.—"What is the origin of the term *pin-money*?"

The term *pin-money* is said to have originated when the selling of pins was restricted by law, and regulated by a permit that entitled merchants to sell them only on the first and second days of January for the year. At that time the penalty for the non-observance of the law was the forfeit of the license. Pins were very costly; only the wealthy could afford them, and on account of this it became customary, when a woman married, to give her a certain sum of money with which to buy pins. But it did not take long to divert the fund to other purposes, for we have it on the authority of Vanbrugh (1697) that "These Londoners have got a gibberidge with 'em would confound a Gipsy. That which they call *pin-money* is to buy their wives everything in the *varsal world*."

"B. J." Washington, D. C.—"Please differentiate the meanings of the following words: *frow*, *frau*, and *vrouw*. Are they all in good usage?"

Frow is an English word adapted from the Dutch *vrouw*, and has been in use in English since 1390. From that date until the present time it has been applied by English-speaking people to Dutch or German women and sometimes to others. In fact, in the seventeenth century it had some vogue as a synonym for *wife*.

Frau is a German word for wife, used as a title to designate the mistress of a household, sometimes used in English works, as when the *mise en scène* of a story is German or its characters are German.

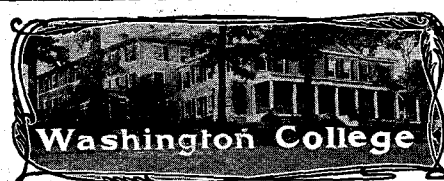
Vrouw is Dutch for woman, wife, and mistress of the house.

Frow is a colloquial adaptation from the Dutch which has been written variously, as *frow*, *froue* (fourteenth century; sixteenth to eighteenth centuries); *fro*, *froe* (sixteenth to eighteenth centuries); *frau*, *phrau* (perhaps an adaptation of the German word *frau*, seventeenth century), and *frow* (seventeenth century to the present). This word is found in certain English dialects, but as a derogatory term.

"E. A. E." Muncie, Ind.—"Macaulay wrote, 'It should seem,' and Dr. Lord, 'It would seem'; both are masters of English, and I am perplexed to know which form is preferable, so I appeal to you."

Consult the Faulty Diction department of the Standard Dictionary, which says: "The softening of assertion belongs to the amenities of literature. Even *seem* is sometimes too strong, or oftener the writer desires to give his reader an impression of extreme moderation of statement or of the writer's cautious distrust of his own opinion; as, 'It would seem that he was misinformed.' . . . This use of *would* is not exceptional. . . . 'It would seem so,' evidently, thus means something different from 'It should seem so'—the latter being used as an inversion in this and other like cases for 'It seems that it should be so.' A says, 'I think the writer is in error.' B concurs by saying, 'It should seem so'—meaning 'It seems that the facts are such that the writer must be regarded as being in error.' Odd as this misplacement of *should* is, it probably antedates the Elizabethan period. In writers that have come into prominence since the middle of the nineteenth century, it *would seem* is commoner than it *should seem*, and if the former should eventually displace it *should seem*, the phrase substituted would be the one that accords with analogy."

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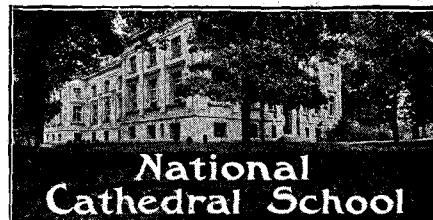
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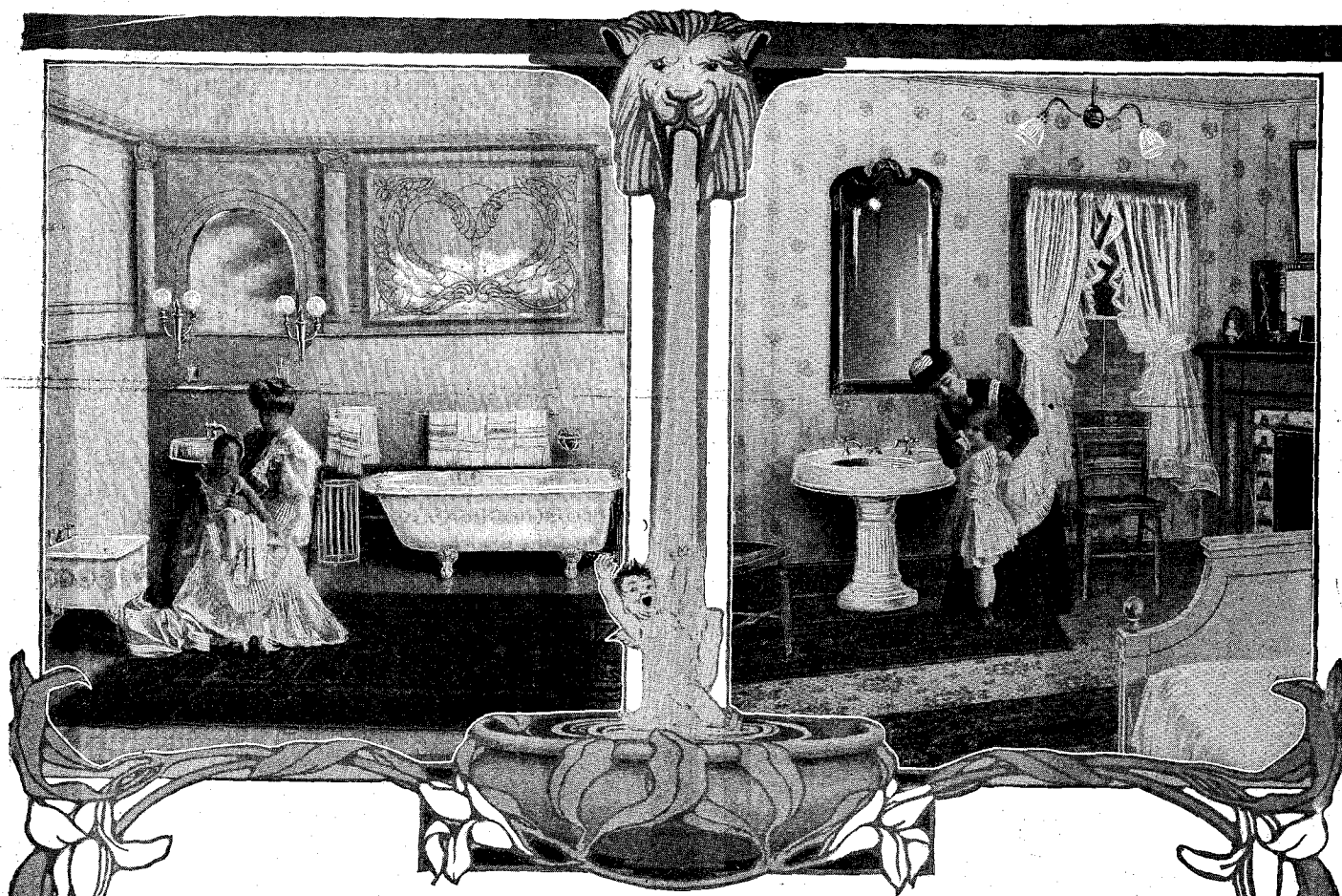
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